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GDR'S FISCHER SPEECH AT MADRID CONFERENCE

AU092030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Sep 83 P 5

[Speech given by Foreign Minister Oscar Fisher at the Madrid CSCE Meeting on 7 September]

[Text] Mr President, permit me at the beginning of my speech to sincerely thank the government and the people of Spain. The hosts of the "Madrid meeting" have been very considerate in creating excellent working conditions. Our thanks also go to the executive secretary of the meeting, Ambassador Perez Hernandez, as well as to all his aides.

The attention of the European and international public is focused on the Spanish capital to a particularly high degree. This arises from the stake in what was accomplished in Europe in the 1970's and from the expectation that decisions will be made here for future beneficial developments. This is natural. The people's of Europe and the world have come to know and appreciate the results of detente. Hence they are deeply disturbed over the growing danger of war which emanates from those who rely on armament, confrontation, and the policy of strength to win military superiority.

Lessons Drawn From Bloody History

The conclusion of the Madrid meeting is linked with the hope for the viability of detente, for this offers a chance to breathe new life into that process primarily through confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament steps. On behalf of the GDR and its people, I declare: We want to live in lasting peace with all our neighbors. Like other peoples on this continent, we have experienced the horrors of two world wars which claimed millions of victims. Lessons have been learned from this bloody past. To do everything possible to ensure that never again will any war emanate from German soil -- this is the determinant of all actions and the foremost principle of our state policy. Article 6 of the GDR Constitution states that foreign policy must serve peace, understanding among peoples, and security.

If in this meeting we succeed in giving fresh impetus to detente in Europe, if we succeed in closing the door to arming and the arms race, then not only the European peoples would gain. Everyone would benefit. This goes for crisis areas such as the Mediterranean region and the Middle East, which politically and historically are closely linked with Europe's fate, as well as for the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

This aim must not remain mere wishful thinking; to turn it into tangible, perceptible reality, a great deal must be done and action taken immeidately. First, a new round of the nuclear arms race must be prevented. The deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe is already casting a shadow on international relations as well as on the results of Madrid.

The Soviet Union's Initiative Requires a Constructive Reply

The GDR is of the opinion that the Soviet proposals, such as the initiative recently presented in his PRAVDA interview by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are conducive to a mutually acceptable agreement on nuclear intermediate-range weapons which would take into account the principles of equality and qual security. This new concession requires a constructive reply. It must be given now, at the Geneva talks, which have entered their decisive stage.

Results in Geneva would not only be beneficial to relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, but would also be important for peace and security on a world-wide scale.

Mr President, in its reply to the Swedish initiative calling for the establishment of a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons at the separating line between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the GDR has declared its willingness to make available its entire territory for this purpose, provided that the principle of equality and equal security is observed. However, if the NATO plans are implemented and the deployment of missiles begins, the threat of war is bound to dangerously increase for the European states. A complication of relations between the states in the East and West would then be unavoidable. The statement made by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Helsinki conference in which he said that guaranteeing the security of the European states must be the basis of all cooperation, whereas insecurity undermines cooperation, has not lost anything, not the tiniest shred of its topicality; quite the opposite.

Secondly, the opportunity to convene a conference on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe must be seized in order to reduce military confrontation, overcome distrust, and arrive at effective disarmament steps. This requires a constructive approach that respects the legitimate security interests of all sides.

Not To Jeopardize Confidence

It rules out the misuse of this or other negotiating possibilities as a smokescreen behind which arming continues and military superiority is sought.

The third requirement is to put into practice the well-balanced conciliation measures outlined in the Helsinki Final Act. An important result of the Madrid negotiations is that the Helsinki Final Act, and especially its catalog of principles, has been confirmed as a code of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Thus the viability of this historical document has been confirmed precisely at a time when certain circles -- not only rhetorically -- are slandering communism as the "center of all evil" and calling for its liquidation.

Whoever is really concerned with peace in the world must -- as is stressed in the Final Act -- abstain from seeking to force upon others his own ideas about political, social, and economic systems and values. Only in this way can peaceful coexistence be conceivable and workable in practice. Only in this and no other way does it apply to the shaping of bilateral relations. It is true that bilateral questions cannot be compared with the weight and importance of international ones. But there can be no doubt that bilateral aspects influence international security -- just as bilateral relations in turn cannot be separated from the general situation. Just as good bilateral cooperation between states can favorably influence the general climate, so can cool or bad, let alone hostile, relations impair or even poison the general political atmosphere. It is the lofty duty of every state to do whatever can be done here, acting in awareness of the responsibility for everyone's security -- and all the more emphatically so if relations with other states directly affect international security.

The recognition of the political and territorial results of World War II and the postwar development have favorably changed the conditions for all-European cooperation.

Not to jeopardize the confidence thus gained -- indeed to handle it with care -- this will continue to be a good method with which to make peace on the European Continent more secure.

At this foreign ministers meeting, the unbridled anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign is being fanned in connection with the tragic airplane accident in the Far East.

Transparent Goal of the Campaign Against Socialism

Its aim is clear: At a time when the demand of the world peace movement that no nuclear first-strike weapons be deployed in Western Europe is constantly growing stronger, at a time when the latest Soviet initiatives still hold open the possibility of a just agreement at the Geneva negotiations on reducing the nuclear potential of both sides, or when -- as a result of our meeting in Madrid -- a new impetus for detente might be provided, anything that might lead international developments back into more peaceful waters is to be nipped in the bud.

The course of military superiority and hegemony, of material and intellectual preparation for war which is being pursued under the motto of a "crusade against communism, the embodiment of the devil", is to be promoted with new pretexts.

Where will this unbridled antisocialist campaign lead? Should not every responsible politician, especially in Europe, recall those provocations which after Sarajevo led to World War I, or which by means of the staged attack on the then Gleiwitz [Gliwice] radio transmitter directly led to World War II? Should one not recall the provocation in the Gulf of Tonkin that served as a pretext for the unprecedented air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam?

There is too much at stake today to permit the reckless adding of more fuel to the anti-Soviet propaganda fire.

Our Policy Is Marked by Realism

The attitude of the GDR to the Helsinki Final Act, to the CSCE process in general, and thus also to the Madrid meeting has always been marked by its paramount interest in preserving and strengthening peace. It has been characterized by realism as well as by readiness to compromise, if that is to the benefit of preserving international detente and successfully concluding the meeting. This attitude stems from the fact that our state's foreign policy reflects the desire for peace of its citizens. This means that this attitude has objective roots, is not subject to any tactical considerations, is clear and calculable, and will remain that way.

The neutral and nonaligned countries contributed to the success of this meeting. More than once they helped prevent the meeting from ending without any results. They must be given recognition for this.

In accordance with its principled attitude to implement the Helsinki Final Act as an integral whole, the GDR has worked resolutely at the Madrid meeting to ensure that concrete measures are agreed on all parts of the Helsinki document. This applies to the solution of the security questions, to the expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation, to questions of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, to the fields of contacts, information, and education as well as to the consequences of the conference.

The texts in the economic field confirm the interest in the future shaping of economic relations on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage. They -- given the desire of all the participating states -- can economically underpin detente. However, boycott, economic pressure to enforce political "good conduct", and economic and trade wars are incompatible with the agreements of Madrid and with international norms in general.

It is in line with the humanistic concern of the socialist community that it promote intellectual exchanges with other peoples, contacts and meetings, and open up to its own citizens all avenues to education as well as to the cultural values of other peoples. In working out the texts in the field of cultural and humanitarian cooperation, the GDR was able to make comprehensive contributions to implementing in practice the "third basket" and to provide valuable experiences.

These experiences, above all, include the knowledge that the continuation and the deepening of cooperation in questions of human contacts, information, culture, and education is definitely most closely connected with the stability of peace and the prospects all participating states give to detente.

Followup Meeting Must Be Beneficial

The GDR does not regard the next followup meeting in Vienna or the experts meetings and seminars as ends in themselves. They are only meaningful and productive if they serve the further implementation of the Final Act and its main concern -- the strengthening of peace, the consolidation of security and mutual trust, and the promotion of cooperation. To take another approach would mean -- that was already seen in Madrid -- once again risking the failure of this process.

The final document is the result of intensive, often difficult negotiations. Here in Madrid as well as elsewhere the socialist states have again and again made unilateral advance concessions in the complicated field of disarmament. Conscientious application of the agreements concluded in Helsinki and responsibly handling the results gained in Madrid constitute a commitment for all participating states. And only if everyone allows themselves to be guided by the paramount interest of international security and by the obligation to protect peace can the people's expectations be fulfilled.

The GDR most deeply hopes that the Madrid meeting and its results will take a positive place among those efforts that are being exerted to bring the course of international events back onto the path of detente. The terrors of the past must not be repeated. The GDR will continue to make every effort to serve this task.

Thank you for your attention.

FOREIGN MINISTERS, PRESS ON CSCE CONCLUSION

Interview With Fischer

DW121109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Interview with Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer by Guenter Leuschner in Madrid; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Leuschner] The meeting of foreign ministers from the 35 CSCE states marked the conclusion of almost 3 years of work at the Madrid CSCE Conference.

Now that the results are at hand, how are we to assess them, Comrade Minister?

[Fischer] With the conclusion of the Madrid meeting, the peoples of Europe and quite certainly also of North America now hope that detente will be given a new chance and renewed strength. This points to the main task of our time, namely, doing everything to ensure peace and strengthen confidence as well as to reduce confrontation. This is primarily possible because it was decided to hold a conference of the 35 CSCE states on confidence- and security-building measures as well as on disarmament in Europe. No matter what maneuvers were undertaken in the past by those who do not like this direction at all, good will and reason will prevail in the end. It should be added, however, that nothing will happen automatically. The Madrid document is one thing, and concrete responsible actions are another.

[Leuschner] On Wednesday you said that immediate and responsible action was necessary so that the peoples' expectations are not frustrated. Following the statements by the other ministers, are you under the impression that all participating states really see things that way?

[Fischer] This statement was actually not made just by the GDR. We must simply consider the almost 3-year duration of the Madrid meeting when we urge the states to act immediatel and responsibly. Time is pressing, and those who want to fish in troubled waters are certainly not asleep. They will do everything they can to implement their time schedule of stepping up armament and confrontation and their plans to destabilize the international situation. The struggle for results in Madrid and earlier at the Belgrade meeting, as well as the long road to the Helsinki conference, have shown this more than clearly. [words indistinct] some speeches at this meeting, and, in particular, a speech which was given this morning.

[Leuschner] I suppose you mean the speech by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz?

[Fischer] Regarding this speech, we gained the impression that some people are in no hurry at all in connection with restoring the conditions which allow trustful and productive cooperation [miteinander] free from the fear of having to live on the edge of a catastrophe because of unrestrained armament, the deployment of first-strike weapons, and continuous attempts at interference.

[Leuschner] The main result of the Madrid meeting -- the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament -- will begin in Stockholm in January next year. How will the GDR prepare itself for this conference?

[Fischer] As a socialist state, the GDR will go to Stockholm with a clear concept that everyone can understand. As I said in my speech at the concluding meeting in Madrid, we want to responsibly use every available opportunity to strengthen peace and security. The GDR expects every state which agreed to the Madrid final document to take the same approach.

[Leuschner] Thank you very much, Mr Minister.

Olszowski 7 Sep Statement

AU092101 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 83 p 6

[Statement by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski given after his arrival in Madrid on 6 September at the head of the Polish delegation to the CSCE Conference]

[Text] The ministerial session of the Madrid meeting crowns the efforts of many years of laborious negotiations. The final document, which has virtually been agreed on, opens up definite and more favorable prospects for the development of the situation in Europe.

The fact that an agreement was reached at the Madrid meeting is all the more important because the negotiations were characterized by a growth in tension and the intensification of the arms race, which was chiefly inspired by the U.S. and NATO's decision to "escalate" its nuclear missile armaments -- the most glaring sign of this.

The preservation of the CSCE process and its enrichment with important new aspects is a victory for the forces of common sense and realism, as well as the reward for the patient and consistent peace policy of the socialist states. An important part in this has been played by the neutral and nonaligned European states which have shown concern for the preservation and consolidation of the political mechanisms that serve security and cooperation.

The Madrid meeting is a stage in the process of consolidating security, trust, and peace in Europe. The decisions which are made at this meeting will ensure the continuity of this process. Extending the CSCE process to include military aspects is one of the definite achievements to which Poland made a by no means trivial contribution. We express great satisfaction that a joint decision has been made to convene a conference in Stockholm in January 1984 on ways to build trust and security as well as disarmament in Europe.

The forces that oppose detente have ineffectively tried to stop the CSCE process on various pretexts, including the exploitation of the situation in Poland, particularly the temporary imposition of martial law. Attempts to interfere in our internal affairs or to use the situation in Poland to aggravate East-West relations have failed. We did not and will not allow anyone to dictate how we should solve our own Polish affairs. The development of events in Poland and the progressive normalization of social and economic life have proved that our arguments are right.

We hope that the current meeting of foreign ministers in Madrid will be an indication and an incentive to improve international relations. As a country situated in the center of Europe, we are extremely interested in this issue.

PAP Interviews Olszowski

LD092156 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 9 Se0 83

[Text] Madrid 9 Sep -- At the end of the CSCE meeting in Madrid, Poland's foreign minister granted the following statement to the Polish Press Agency:

"The meeting of 35 foreign ministers from the countries taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which was held in Madrid from September 7 to 9, 1983, confirmed the willingness to continue the process initiated in Helsinki.

"Throughout the three years, the debates in Madrid (?were marked by two) contradictory trends: On the one (?hand) there was a search for ways and means to strengthen security and the development of cooperation in Europe, and on the other -- there were attempts to distort and use the CSCE forum as a rostrum for stepping up tension, formulating charges, and attempts to sanction interference in other countries' affairs. Both these trends also became manifest in the course of the ministerial meeting."

"However, what was decisive for the overall appraisal of the final ministerial debate was the fact that a negotiated document [words indistinct] which expresses all the participants' attachment to the principles and resolutions of the Helsinki Final Act and specifies new concrete moves to put them into effect.

"The fact that the document was [words indistinct] as the first high-level meeting of representatives of 35 countries in Europe and North America since 1975 is of special significance at the time when the international situation has deteriorated. In statements made by representatives of the socialist countries, the neutral and non-aligned nations, and also in most statements made by West European representatives, the positive ending of the Madrid meeting was combined with a hope for improvement in the situation and betterment of mutual relations." The Polish delegation, like those of the other socialist states, spared no efforts to impart a constructive character to the Madrid meeting to foster the cause of detente and peace.

But also such voices were heard which made an illustration of the policy of confrontation and poisoning of international atmosphere. Delegates of some Western states used for this purpose first and foremost the incident with a South Korean plane. From the side of several delegations of the NATO states, chiefly the U.S. and France, came an attempt to interpret the situation in Poland in a tendentious way, to which our delegation reacted with an appropriate statement.

The spotlight of attention of the Madrid meeting fell on key threats connected with intensified arms buildup and, especially, (?the deployment) of new American medium-range nuclear missiles planned for the end of the year.

The mandate for the Stockholm conference on confidence building measures and security as well as disarmament in Europe, which was agreed in Madrid, testifies to the will to counteract the arms race and policy of security based on constant upgrading of the level of armaments in Europe. The arrangement [words indistinct] concerns the sphere of (?politics), economy and culture, science and technology as well as humanitarian issues aimed at steady expansion of the structure of peaceful cooperation in Europe.

An overall assessment of the final session of the Madrid meeting should also include a series of bilateral meetings and contacts. They were -- we are convinced about it -- the first concretization of the recommendations adopted in Madrid.

On my side, I held talks with foreign ministers of the socialist community as well as of Austria, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, the FRG, the [word indistinct], Sweden, Britain and Italy.

The talks concentrated on bilateral relations and showed that many of our European partners are ready to infuse new life into the political dialogue and expand economic and cultural cooperation. In some cases arrangements were made for concrete undertakings in the sphere of bilateral relations in the near future. The repayment of Polish debts and constructive solution of the problem were also touched upon.

We also discussed key international issues, especially those connected with the need to prevent the dangerous development of the situation in Europe, intensification of the arms race, the climate of confrontation which is the aim of the plans to deploy new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. We stressed the need for consistent implementation of the CSCE Final Act and the document adopted in Madrid.

We agreed with a number of states on closer contacts and cooperation in the process of preparations for the 1984 Stockholm conference on confidence building measures, security, and disarmament in Europe. During bilateral meetings we also informed our interlocutors about the development of the situation in Poland and advancement made on the road of (?socialism).

The talks were held in a matter-of-fact atmosphere and [word indistinct] further constructive contacts.

It is hard to expect the results of the Madrid meeting to change from day to day the general picture of the international situation. The reversal of the dangerous tendencies will require still many efforts. But we would like the signals from Madrid not to remain without a favourable impact on other planes of international negotiations and, especially, on the talks in Geneva and Vienna. Poland attaches special importance to their favourable conclusion.

I am taking this opportunity to express once more my appreciation for the Spanish hosts of the meeting for hospitality and constructive initiatives which help overcome many difficulties and faciliated the achievement of reasonable compromise.

The further programme of development and European cooperation was worked out in Madrid. A chance was created for the improvement of mutual relations. Now it is time to act.

CTK Interviews Chnoupek

LD092057 Prague CTK in English 1639 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] -- "The main significance of the Madrid meeting is that it reaffirmed the necessity of reviving detente and continuing broad cooperation in the spirit and letter of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference," Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA in an interview Friday.

The meeting proved the importance of a political dialogue in order to achieve the targets set by the Helsinki conference. It was agreed that these aims can only be reached if the Final Act is systematically fulfilled, Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

He emphasized that the process of detente, which has been tested by the deteriorated international political atmosphere, fully proved its vitality and justification.

Despite gross attempts to [word indistinct] the final session of foreign ministers for attacks against the very foundations of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, with the aim to misuse the incident with the South Korean plane against the peace policy of the Soviet Union, the will to preserve and further extend the all-European process prevailed at the meeting, the minister said.

The Madrid meeting again proved that meaningful steps can be made to improve the worsened international situation.

This is the result of political will and resolute peace efforts of the governments of the signatory states, mainly of the socialist countries which jointly enforced the principles of the Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence of states having different social systems, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said.

The decision to convene a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe is of great significance. We hope that it will become an impulse for the necessary new, effective, and concrete steps to achieve progress in strengthening confidence and towards disarmament, Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed.

Hungary's Varkonyi, Interviewed

LD112218 Budapest Domestic Television in Hungarian 1700 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Last week Europe gave proof of having enough strength and wisdom to avoid being completely frozen by the icebergs of the cold war. Peter Varkonyi, our minister of foreign affairs, was kind enough to express his views about the results of the CSCE, before the cameras of "The Week" program, following his return from Madrid.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Comrade Minister, the Hungarian public has become acquainted since yesterday, with the final document of the Madrid conference on security in Europe and, it is my conviction, public opinion has noted with pleasure that the spirit of Helsinki has been saved. All the same, please give us a more detailed political analysis of the results.

[Varkonyi] The Madrid conference ended indeed the day before yesterday, and the foreign ministers of the 35 states attending approved with full agreement the final document and set out the tasks that face the member-states during the coming period leading up to the conference to be convened in Vienna in 1986. We assess this -- and this is not only the appraisal of the representatives of the Hungarian Government, because we have also discussed this with the representatives and foreign ministers of the socialist countries in Madrid, too -- as a very important development of European, and together with this, of international politics.

There can be no doubt that international life is burdened by a great many tensions, and serious forces are working to disrupt peace and to create further tensions by using the methods of confrontation. These attempts also dragged out the Madrid conference for so long and, indeed, the spirit of Helsinki -- and the Helsinki process -- was endangered on several occasions. It is a rather positive fact that, in the end, a synthesis of interests was successfully reached. Comrade Gromyko stressed in his speech that this document contains compromises that do not harm the interests of a single state. This document also contains the (?final) synthesis of the interests of the European states, the United States and Canada.

[Reporter] Let me ask a more concrete question, by giving an example. [words indistinct] the second basket, which in practice contains provisions for promoting economic contacts, if it is to have real substance again, then a certain circle of countries should abandon its discriminatory practice which can be experienced to a great extent at present.

[Varkonyi] Undoubtedly this is so, and we are confident that they will give up these discriminatory practices because they are contrary to harmonious relations and to the development of peaceful relations, based on mutual interests, between the states. In the course of international meetings, we use every opportunity -- both in bilateral and multilateral relations -- to take a stand against discrimination and [words indistinct] with every available means the development of relations, in the political, economic, and cultural spheres, which bring countries nearer to one another, and further develop the process which began in Helsinki -- which is, in effect, one of the guarantees of Europe's peace and security.

[Reporter] I would like to go on with my questions to get to the third basket. During the very week that the talks were held in Madrid, the world again witnessed a propaganda campaign of unheard of dimensions. It did not really fit in with the spirit of the third basket, in accordance with which we should initiate a freer and more constructive flow of information and views. What kind of opportunities do you see here?

[Varkonyi] I am sure that the fact, in itself, that attempts were made in Madrid to use the rostrum of the conference for objectives designed to bring about confrontation did not succeed in preventing successful completion of the conference. This, in itself, shows that the vast majority of the governments participating there think and reflect in a sensible way about events and will not allow themselves to be carried away by various [word indistinct] slogans.

[Reporter] In your view, what will be the most important intermediate stages in the period leading up to 1986 in the building of European security?

[Varkonyi] In the view of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, all the programs -- and at least nine experts' conferences are to be held in the next few years -- are useful and good from the point of view of European peace and security. However, it attributes particular significance to the next two conferences. One of these is the conference dealing with working out confidence boosting measures and issues of disarmament, which will be meeting in Stockholm in January next year. This will substantially contribute to reducing European tension -- and through that, international tension. We naturally (?treat) that seriously and it is our firm intention to move forward in this sphere. As far as the other conference is concerned, we have a slightly selfish interest in that, because it is a great honor for us that the conference decided that we should host the cultural forum. This will take place in Budapest in 1985 but in the year preceding it (?a preparatory conference is being held). This will provide a good opportunity for us to meet the high-ranking cultural representatives of the 35 states attending it. [words indistinct] representatives will be able to meet the cultural representatives of neighbouring countries and other European countries and will be holding an exchange of views about the important issues which determine our lives in the world as it is.

[Reporter] [words indistinct] A personal question: What events are featured in the Hungarian foreign minister's dairy for the forthcoming period -- events that directly serve the cause of European security?

[Varkonyi] I cannot complain because I am looking forward to a rather hectic period. This applies not only to the minister of foreign affairs but also to [word indistinct] other members of the government. This arises out of the fact that the Hungarian People's Republic enjoys a good reputation in the world and our partners appreciate -- whether they are socialist, neutral, or Western countries -- our sincere endeavor and efforts to promote the strengthening and developing of peaceful relations between states. [words indistinct] among the delegates in Madrid, the delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic enjoyed the unreserved esteem of neutral, socialist, and capitalist partners. Our delegation carried out very good work to promote the shaping of a consensus and acceptance of the documents.

[Words indistinct] Tomorrow I am meeting the British foreign secretary who is arriving in Hungary on an official visit. At the end of the month I will be going to Washington in response to an official invitation extended by Secretary of State Shultz. This will be the first Hungarian-American meeting at foreign ministerial level [word indistinct] And this does have its own significance. Incidentally, at the same time, Vice President Bush will be visiting Hungary. This will be another first in Hungarian-American relations, because no vice president has visited Hungary so far. [words indistinct] I will not go further because these events just about provide the framework for the program of the next few weeks. [end recording]

SFRY Delegate Interviewed

AU091750 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT

[Interview given by Ljubimir Acimovic, member of the SFRY delegation to the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, to unidentified interviewer; date and place not given]

[Text] [Acimovic] A proper assessment of the success, results, and effects of this meeting will be possible only later when it will be seen how the things agreed upon are being implemented. However, the basic thing that has to be said now is that this meeting, which was extremely difficult, very long, and unexpectedly protracted, has succeeded in extremely unfavorable international circumstances in mastering all the obstacles and reaching an agreement, practically the first agreement reached after several years of sharp confrontation between East and West.

This, in fact, is its greatest success. It has shown that a basic determination that solutions must be sought through negotiations, agreement must be reached, and that on the basis of such an agreement one can make gradual progress. However, one should be realistic. The situation is not only still grave, but it is becoming increasingly complicated. Therefore, one should further expect serious efforts to achieve the desirable process on this basis. The foundation provided in the concluding document and agreement is undoubtedly good.

[Interviewer] Can you give us a few details about this document?

[Acimovic] The document is very voluminous. It contains a number of things which are nothing but a reaffirmation of the provisions of the Final Act. After all, even those things that are supplementary, in fact, manifest an endeavor to implement the Final Act as efficiently as possible. I would especially stress those parts of the Final Act which relate above all to the obligation to return to detente and the revival of the policy of detente in Europe and in the world beyond, to the convening of a European disarmament conference, to the provisions on security in the Mediterranean, to the provisions on a number of meetings within the framework of CSCE continuity -- meetings of experts, seminars -- which in fact considerably enrich what we call the CSCE process and make it much more dynamic.

[Interviewer] What can you say about the debate which is still being conducted by the foreign ministers?

[Acimovic] This gathering of foreign ministers is important in itself, for it shows that all the participating countries particularly wanted to stress the political significance of the agreement that was reached and attach even more weight to it.

This meeting, this ministerial gathering here where they are voicing their basic views, is taking place, unfortunately, under rather unfavorable circumstances, because the well-known tragic event connected with the South Korean airliner occurred precisely before the beginning of this final part of the Madrid meeting. This unfortunately cast a shadow over this gathering; it is one of the problems which runs through all the speeches. Unfortunately, it has also become one of the subjects of confrontation.

Therefore, even this final part of the Madrid meeting is not devoid of (?such) elements of confrontation. However, what has to be stressed is that all the participants have manifested a very strong orientation to enhance what is positive and to search for solutions through negotiations, dialogues -- dialogues are being strongly stressed -- and agreements in the further implementation of the provisions of the final act of Madrid.

Polish Delegation Press Statement

LD092157 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Polish delegation for the ministerial session of the meeting in Madrid, has published a statement for the press. It says, inter alia, that our delegation arrived in Spain to take part in the meeting, which according to the final act of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe, should contribute to the improvement of relations between states, and to strengthening of security in Europe.

Rhetorical displays and polemics were not our intention, the statement says. However, opinions concerning the internal situation in our country presented by the American secretary of state, foreign minister of France, and several other speakers cannot go without response, because they contradict the facts, and the aim and principles of CSCE. In this connection, the Polish delegation declares that only the Polish nation and its authorities can define the aspirations of Poles, and ways of achieving them. We resolutely reject attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. The situation in Poland is moving towards social and economic stabilization. New social structures leading towards national accord are emerging, including new independent and self-governing trade unions, creation and development of which is in accordance with appropriate decisions of the Madrid document.

The recent visit to our country by Pope John Paul II was the manifestation of lively dialogue with the church. The statement underlines that the decisions at the end of 1981 were fully sovereign. Therefore it is nonsense to keep repeating the thesis that martial law was imposed on Poland from outside. Today, martial law belongs to his history, and the time has come for contradictory statements against Poland, to become a thing of this past. This would be in accordance with CSCE principles and with the common interests of all European states -- it is underlined at the end of the statement by Polish delegation.

PAP Views CSCE Sessions

LD110159 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 83

["All's Well That Ends Well" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Madrid, 10 Sep (PAP) -- PAP observer writes: In Madrid there were neither victors nor vanquished. All came out winners, and not only the negotiating sides but ordinary people too, since the final document will affect their lives directly or indirectly.

If anyone suffered a defeat, then it was those who artificially created, or made use of, the existing crisis and sensitive points for the purposes of stalling the work of the meeting.

There were more than enough examples of this kind over the full 3 years of the negotiations down to the last 3 days of the foreign minister's meeting in Madrid. The propounders of confrontation have not put down their weapons. Now they will try to bring about in European public opinion an attitude of indifference to the values, methods, and means worked out in Madrid to move in the direction of greater confidence, growing sense of security and expansion of cooperation in all spheres without boycotts, sanctions or obstacles.

Poland, having put forward the idea of multilateral European dialogue, spoke out in defense of the special contribution that such a dialogue can make when the Madrid meeting coincided with a worsening of the international situation. The reason was very simple: The greater the external tension, the more difficult it was to deal with domestic difficulties.

The successful completion of the Madrid meeting had a positive impact in releasing Poland from the external isolation imposed upon her. The Polish foreign minister, while maintaining constant working contacts with the ministers from the socialist countries, had nine bilateral meetings with his Western counterparts. He also had talks with many of them in the course of the sessions. The talks were fruitful and interesting. They were of interest to each of the sides.

And what now, after Madrid? The time is coming for conscientious implementation of state undertakings. This will be judged not only by history but also by the contemporary world which expects the achievement of constant progress in the development of peaceful relations in Europe right to the next meeting on security and cooperation in Europe in 3 years in Vienna.

RUDE PRAVO Editorial Cited

LD101807 Prague CTK in English 1050 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [No date as received] -- The Czechoslovak Government, corresponding with peaceful attitudes of all Czechoslovak people, fully identified itself with the document of the Madrid meeting and welcomed it, the daily RUDE PRAVO said today in its editorial.

Czechsolovakia, as well as other socialist states, sees the document as a balanced entirety and will apply it as such. Czechoslovakia wants to express its conviction that all signatories, mainly the NATO countires, do the same.

The decision of the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on confidence- and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe which is to be held in Stockholm in January 1984, as well as preparations for another meeting of the signatory countries in Vienna, evokes hope that the process of detente will continue. The decision, however, must be accompanied with constructive actions. Every signatory country has a possibility and moral obligation to contribute to the development.

The Madrid meeting is a part of international efforts for understanding in the world. That is why it cannot be separated from other problems and negotiations in Europe. Good results from Madrid can influence the Geneva talks as well as the Vienna arms reduction talks.

Czechoslovakia is convinced that solutions, acceptable for both sides, can be also found at these meetings, solutions respecting the principle of equality and equal security.

The Madrid meeting showed that even in worsened international atmosphere, an agreement can be reached. It is a very valuable experience just now when the United States continues attempts for the policy of strength and confrontation. European nations are not the only ones that want to live in peace and to continue the process of detente.

Apprehensions from possible consequences of a new round of armament are justified. That is why the world policy must be directed towards everlasting cooperation, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

CTK on Concluding Session

LD092117 Prague CTK in English 1943 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] -- King Juan Carlos of Spain greeted here today the foreign ministers of the 35 countries which signed the Helsinki Final Act, at the end of the second follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The king appreciated [words indistinct] the spirit of political realism and will to continue and develop the dialogue prevailed after [passage indistinct].

The final document marks a new important stage on the [word indistinct] toward [word indistinct] final [word indistinct] world without wars. The unanimous agreement with all of its provisions fully confirms that every possibility of understanding and peaceful solution of outstanding issues can and must be sought even in a tesne atmosphere, at moments of uncertainty and fears for the future of mankind, King Juan Carlos said and assured those present that Spain will do everything for the results of the Madrid meeting to be fully implemented and all expectations fulfilled.

The first to take the [word indistinct] in today's debate was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He followed up speeches of some of his NATO colleagues, and attacked the Soviet Union and other socialist countries throughout his speech. He grossly misused the case of the South Korean airliner to attack and slander the Soviet Union which he accused of failure to apply the principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

He hypocritically assured the participants [word indistinct] of willingness of the U.S. Administration to discuss all questions concerning disarmament, security and cooperation, but did not say a single word about the peace proposals [word indistinct] significant initiatives of the Soviet Union, appealing to the United States for such discussions. On the contrary, he devoted the major part of his speech to an alleged violation of human rights in socialist countries, and did not [words indistinct] voice his sympathies with leaders of the anti-State "Solidarity" organization in Poland, dissidents in Czechoslovakia, and several church [words indistinct] other socialist countries.

George Shultz naturally attacked countries which have embarked on the road of socialist development, such as Angola [word indistinct] Democratic Yemen, Kampuchea and Afghanistan, and described the aid [word indistinct] these states by the socialist dommunity as interference in their internal affairs.

The U.S. secretary of state remained silent on [words indistinct] and other parts of the world in which the United States aroused tension, just as on U.S. support to ultrareactionary regimes. Neither did he speak about the involvement of U.S. Marines in the fighting in Lebanon, or the fact that the Middle East remains a hotbed of tension due to his country.

George Shultz confirmed the decision of the U.S. Government to station in several West-European states at the end of this year American missiles which, he said, would counter-balance the alleged military superiority of the Soviet Union.

Just as George Shultz, the foreign ministers of Luxembourg and Sweden misused the incident with the South Korean plane for attacks against the Soviet [words indistinct] socialist countries.

But Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom devoted attention to the initiatives of neutral and nonaligned states and emphasized their constructive role in the successful ending of the Madrid meeting.

Sweden will be host to the conference on confidence and security-building measures and disarmament in Europe next January, and Lennart Bodstrom emphasized that his country will do everything for a successful course and especially concrete conclusions of this important event.

Malta's Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona again pointed to the importance of holding a conference on the Mediterranean, and said that the final document of the Madrid meeting creates good prerequisites for contacts between the individual countries on this issue.

TANJUG Reports Shultz' Speech

LD091831 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid, September 9 (TANJUG) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today (Friday) that the United States upholds the CSCE process which has been reinforced by the final document adopted in the Spanish capital.

Speaking at the end of the three-year Madrid stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Shultz asserted that the United States is determined to continue the CSCE process and its efforts. He called the Helsinki process historic because it acts against the division of Europe and 'should therefore be continued'. The U.S. secretary of state added in this connection that his country will negotiate in earnest in Stockholm where Europe's first conference on confidence building, security, and disarmament is due next January. He said, However, that the United States approaches the CSCE process realistically, aware that the accumulated problems cannot be resolved within its frameworks.

In his address Shultz continued the two super power polemics over the downing of the South Korean airliner. His first words in Madrid's Congress Palace were devoted to this incident which he described as a shocking event.

Shultz strongly attacked the Soviet Union and accused it of 'causing danger for all countries in the world' and of being responsible for the division of the European Continent. He also referred to the questions of Afghanistan, Poland, and arrests of Soviet dissidents, accusing the Soviets of [word indistinct].

Speaking about the Geneva talks on military problems, Shultz said that there is a military imbalance in favor of the Soviet Union, adding that NATO will take steps to reestablish balance. He stressed that the United States aims at a 'maximum security of Europe with a minimum of weapons' and criticized the Soviet Union for fanning up the arms race.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was absent during the address.

Warsaw on Shultz-Gromyko Meeting

LD100242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The 3-day meeting of foreign ministers of states participating in the CSCE, will end today in Madrid [passage omitted]

Apart from the plenary session, the main event yesterday was the meeting between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States. Here is how this meeting was received in Washington:

[Begin recording] Maksymilian Berezowski speaking from Washington for the morning news. Although nobody in Washington expected that in the light of the present situation the Shultz-Gromyko meeting in Madrid might have an optimistic outcome, nonetheless comments by the American side after this meeting have given rise here to even more pessimistic forecasts.

Limiting himself to complaints and reproaches, instead of raising other issues requiring the urgent attention of both powers, the secretary of state carried out President Reagan's instructions. His aides, meanwhile, have deliberately made it known that the President -- I quote -- is angry as the devil or, in the original English, mad as hell. This is an anger intended to mobilize the public mood toward a political and psychological confrontation to the actual detriment of the entirety of East-West relations.

In Washington it is being said that Shultz will probably want to cancel the next meeting with Minister Gromyko, planned for the New York session of the United Nations in 2 weeks. The administration has started preparations to transform this session into a further challenge to the USSR. However, in New York doubts are being expressed as to whether the United States will manage to bring over the nonaligned countries to its side. But whatever the case, this kind of campaign deepens the division of the world, without solving anything. [end recording]

KAL 'PROVOCATION' PART OF ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN

AU101355 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Sep 83 p 4

[Maria Neykova article: "Hysteria Born of Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] One incident in which people have lost their lives and which is a cause of regret has been transformed with the speed of an avalanche into a purposeful and totally anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign. Experts in international air navigation law are unanimous in the opinion that there can be no question of an accident or of an unfortunate mistake. Their point of view and the facts gradually being revealed indicate that someone with criminal coolness has sacrificed numerous human lives for the sake of dangerous plans directed against all of mankind. The cool premeditation with which the circles behind the incident of the South Korean plane sent the passengers and crew of this aircraft into meaningless disaster does not merely cause amazement. Many people are asking themselves today: Will the mania for world domination just as coolly destroy our entire planet? Unfortunately, this is not a baseless question.

The incident involving the South Korean aircraft cannot be judged in isolation outside the framework of the world-wide class struggle, an important part of which is represented by the anticommunism of the U.S. imperialist upper crust. As Gus Hall, the secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party, has declared, the most reactionary government in the entire history of the country is ruling today. We are all witnessing how, within the last 3 years, President Reagan and his clique have been deliberately poisoning the international atmosphere. The anti-Soviet and anticommunists who head the most powerful capitalist state are doing everything in their power to destroy detente and to return to the most freezing forms of "cold war" which at the most critical moment are likely to provoke a third world war. In their intoxication, the "neocrusaders" against worldwide communism are more and more overtly manifesting not only their antisocial, but their inhuman character. The incident of which the White House is now taking advantage in order to begin a new stage in the "cold war" and lead it to the "boiling point" is no more than a link in this sinister chain.

Since the very beginning of his administration President Reagan has been trying to establish an anti-Soviet front on a worldwide scale. For this purpose he has used numerous forms of pressure on the developed capitalist states, which are allies of the United States. In the middle of his term he proclaimed a "crusade" against the world of socialism by replacing the previous goal -- the so-called "dislodgment" of socialism -- with a very frank demand physically to exterminate the socialist community. One feature was still missing in his picture, so Reagan therefore declared that the opposite, namely "the empire of goodness", is represented by the United States. The incident of the South Korean "Boeing-747" was a very carefully prepared climax of this plan. It also provided an opportunity to establish "de jure" an anti-Soviet and anticommunist front. This is also confirmed by the attempt to involve the UN Security Council in the anti-Soviet provocation, with the United States forcing the Security Council to discuss the question of "tolerating" some kind of violation of borders and of the territorial integrity of other countries. The United States is also trying to persuade the other Western states that this time effective "sanctions" against the Soviet Union must be coordinated. Having assumed the self-appointed right of a "judge" in international affairs and the role of a moralist, official Washington is pointing an accusing finger and actually trying to conceal its own aggressive actions, trying to divert attention from its own problems -- its economic difficulties, the expansion of the antiwar movement with the country, the crimes against the peoples of Central America and the Middle East.

The details revealed about the night flight over Soviet territory and President Reagan's hysterical reaction have unmistakably unmasked the link between the deliberately sought out opportunity and the goals pursued. The White House has a very narrow field for maneuvering. Nuclear weapons are posing a choice -- confrontation in its deadly shadow or detente and the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust on an international scale. People across the ocean have their choice. The timing of the incident is a new confimation of this fact. On the eve of the final Madrid session, on the eve of a new round in the Geneva negotiations, at which the unprecedented, constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union are going to be discussed, at a time when world public opinion is cautiously expressing optimism for a favorable turn in international relations, the White House has declared that it will not renounce the arms race and the preparations for world war, and it will not renounce the option of striking the first nuclear blow against the USSR.

"The struggle against U.S. imperialism in the literal sense of the word is a struggle for the rescue of our country and of the entire world from disaster," states the new U.S. Communist Party program adopted at the 22d national party congress.

In this context the entire progressive public of the world denounces the gross anti-Soviet provocation of the White House, which has caused the loss of human lives and is directed against understanding, security, and peace in the world.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comment

AU102101 Sofia RABOTNICHESKA DELO in Bulgarian 7 Sep 83 p 7

[Ivanka Khlebarova article: "Operation Aimed at Disorientation"]

[Text] In recent years the policy of the ruling circles in the imperialist states, in the United States in particular, has been moving to the right, and this process has been accompanied by a drastic escalation in anti-Soviet propaganda.

By allowing for the use of nuclear weapons, Washington is fanning an atmosphere of war psychosis in the world. At the same time, people in the West are trying to underrate the peaceful efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries. There is even more: Through their unrestrained campaign, the imperialist forces are trying to convince people that the threat against peace emanates from the Soviet Union.

Certain forces in the United States today are afraid of any possibility that confrontation in international relations may be overcome; they are afraid of even the smallest amount of progress in Madrid or at the Geneva negotiations. The powerful expansion of the antiwar movement in the West European countries where American missiles are scheduled to be deployed provokes the apprehension of the most inveterate warmongers. This is why their staffs are working out ever more ambitious psychological operations aimed at the disorientation of the peace-loving forces, at weakening their actions and at preventing the "hot autumn" which already has become a reality.

The new political provocation in connection with the South Korean aircraft, which took off from U.S. territory and invaded the Soviet Union's air space, is a manifestation of rabid anti-Sovietism. Equipped with the most perfect navigation and radar equipment, the aircraft, as is known, deeply penetrated the air space of the USSR and thus grossly violated international regulations for civil aviation flights.

The daily PRAVDA has published a chart showing the route of the South Korean aircraft which unmistakably demonstrates how greatly it deviated from the established international route. The change of route is a fact that no one denies. People in the West are increasingly asking themselves the following question: Why was the traditional route changed? According to AFP, certain experts are talking about a possible mistake in programming the computer. However, they themselves stress that only the pilot could feed incorrect data about length and width to the computer. Thus, the change of route can actually be explained. However, this is not the first time that an aircraft has flown this international route. Someone must have wanted a change of route into the territory of the Soviet Union. It is difficult to believe that this might have been accidental, after taking into consideration the fact that this year alone American military aircrafts have violated USSR air space no less than 12 times in various areas. As in other cases, the gross violation of the Soviet Union's sovereignty, prepared in advance, not only is no coincidence, but implies a premediatated choice of the time and place for the provocation. This is why, despite the stream of slanders and the so-called "spontaneous" demonstrations of sympathy, no one in the United States has so far been able to give a satisfactory answer to this question. Why was the route of the aircraft changed? For, in order to explain this, the origins of this unprecedented flight of a civilian aircraft would have to be revealed, and these undoubtedly emanate from a script concocted across the ocean, a script which reveals the hand of the CIA.

Yes, people in the United States reacted immediately. The press started a new anti-Soviet campaign. However, in the stream of slanders, hypocrisy and insinuations, these people are trying to drown the truth about the aircraft's flight and about the purpose of its deviation from the established international route.

From the very beginning of this insolent campaign it has been evident that the responsibility for the regulation of air traffic on this route is shared by the United States and Japan. Basing itself on sources that followed the flight, the Japanese KYODO agency, in one of its first announcements, stressed that the radio connection between the South Korean aircraft and the Japanese control tower remained uninterrupted throughout the flight, almost until the aircraft's disappearance. If we go back to the chart published in PRAVDA, we see that it must have been possible to stop the prolonged deviation of the aircraft. Why then did the U.S. and Japanese controllers fail to warn the crew, and why did they not help the aircraft leave Soviet air space? Is it not true that there was not sufficient time for someone to carry out the tasks which has to be implemented under the cover of the civilian aircraft and it was therefore necessary to continue the invasion of foreign air space, neglecting all international norms and at the same time ignoring all repeated warnings of the Soviet interceptor aircraft? In the control towers which followed this flight, and which also are equipped with the most up-to-date technical equipment, people knew where the South Korean aircraft was flying. This is the conclusion that imposes itself after reviewing the facts. There is even more: The control tower personnel also followed the flight of the interceptor aircraft. Unfortunately, innocent people have become the victims of a provocation. However, every minute somewhere on this planet Palestinians, Nicaraguans and Salvadorans are becoming victims of such plans. All this is happening for the sake of "democracy" and "humanitarianism," about which the 40th president of the United States likes to talk -- he who is undoubtedly striving to became one of the most overt anticommunists in the history of his country. His unprecedentedly gross anti-Soviet reaction immediately following the news about the incident, as well as his subsequent statements, have provoked deep indignation and protest.

It is acceptable for a politician to be more or less conservative, more or less firm. But regardless of his character, he must take into consideration the existing realities if he cares about the results of his own policy. He cannot build his policy on the illusion that the Soviet Union will permit anyone to achieve military superiority over it and dictate conditions to it.

Literally on the eve of the Geneva negotiations and immediately following the end of the Madrid meeting, those who are interested in pursuing confrontation in international relations needed such an opportunity to fan anti-Sovietism and to escalate gross anti-communist insinuations. These are the forces which organized the rude political provocation. The stand adopted by President Reagan and by other high-ranking U.S. Administration representatives on the question of the South Korean aircraft clearly demonstrates that anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have become the state policy of the United States, a policy which chooses whatever methods it wishes to implement the goals it pursues.

This anti-Sovietism, which is openly propagated by the American mass media, recalls those years following the Great Socialist October Revolution when the interventionists stood up against Soviet Russia. At that time a rally was held in Paris at which Henri Barbusse stressed that all proposals submitted by the Soviets for peace had haughtily been rejected by the West. He stated the following: "In order to justify these methodical evils, an unprecedented slanderous campaign comprised of lies is being conducted. The bourgeois press -- this most disgraceful phenomenon of our so-called 'democracy' -- is trying to convince the obedient, but still very numerous herds of its readers that the Bolsheviks should not even be discussed because they are creatures of the devil. However, reality has nothing in common with legends. Reality has rejected the accusations against the Bolsheviks one after another."

These words pronounced over 60 years ago still apply with full force to the actions of those who have taken up the "crusade" against communism.

Slanders and provocations have not helped in the past, and now they help even less. The open and obviously planned provocations against the Soviet Union have always succeeded each other throughout the history of this glorious country. This new provocation today will certainly not divert the USSR from its unchanging policy of preserving and consolidating peace. Only those who replace truth by lies and misinformation will suffer losses from similar provocations.

RADIO REPORTS OGARKOV NEWS CONFERENCE REMARKS

AU111423 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held in Moscow. It was organized by the USSR Ministries of Defense and Foreign Affairs. The press conference took place with the participation of the following Soviet officials: Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff; Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department.

Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov made a statement at the press conference, in which he pointed out the following:

At today's press conference we will submit the results of the thorough investigation conducted by the Soviet side on all circumstances of the incident. It has been undeniably proved that the intrusion of the South Korean airline aircraft into Soviet airspace was a premeditated intelligence operation, planned in advance and in detail.

It has been directed by certain centers on the territory of the United States and Japan. A civilian aircraft was chosen for this operation deliberately, disregarding, or possibly counting on, loss of human life. Hence, the grave consequences of this extraordinary incident, as the Western press refers to it. Naturally, the entire responsibility for what happened rests wholly and fully with its organizers.

Soon after it took off from the stopover field at Anchorage, Alaska, the aircraft did not follow the established international route, but assumed a course toward Kamchatka. By the time it was discovered by our radar systems at 800 kilometers northeast of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatkaiy, it had already veered about 500 kilometers off course. It is known that the already pointed out international route is equipped with modern flight support radio aids. About 12,000 aircraft fly this route every year. The air traffic control on that international route is the responsibility of air traffic control services of the United States on the stretch from Alaska to [word indistinct] Kamchatka and after that point on -- of Japan. There are special checkpoints along the route and at each of them the passengers airlines are obliged to fix their position and report it to ground, while the ground service is obliged to strictly control their passage. The question, then, is: Why then the American services, faced with the absence of such reports concerning the South Korean aircraft passing the established checkpoints, did not sound the alarm at once? To date there is no answer to this question either.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the South Korean aircraft entered the zone of visibility of the Soviet radar systems precisely in the area which is constantly patrolled by American reconnaissance aircraft, in particular the RC-135 aircraft. This time our services discovered an RC-135 reconnaissance aircraft in the area at 0245 local Kamchatka time on 1 September. It was carrying out somewhat strange maneuvers. At 0451 Kamchatka time in the same area and (?at the same) height -- 8,000 meters -- a second aircraft with a radar blip analogous to that of the RC-135 was detected. The two aircraft approached each other, to the total convergence of their blips on the screen and for a certain time, about 10 minutes, they flew together. After this, one of them, as has been observed on several previous occasions as well, headed for Alaska, while the second one headed for Petropavlosk-Kamchatkiy. It is natural, that the Soviet command posts of the anti-aircraft defense made the following conclusion: an intelligence aircraft is approaching the USSR'S airspace.

The second stage is the action above Kamchatka. At 0530 local time the aircraft approached Kamchatka. It was heading straight for the major base of the USSR strategic nuclear forces. The aircraft did not answer any inquiries of the Soviet ground control services and the inquiries of the anti-aricraft defense aircraft. At the same time radio monitoring stations detected periodically transmitted, brief coded signals, which are usually used for the transmission of intelligence data. During this period the actions of the anti-aircraft defense forces were directed exclusively at establishing contact with the aircraft. However, these attempts also proved useless. The violator flew towards the Sea of Okhotsk.

The [words indistinct] stage is represented by the actions on Sakhalin Island. The actions of the violator aircraft had become provocative. As was stated earlier, it did not react to the warning signals of the Soviet interceptor aircraft. Moreover, it began to change simultaneously its direction, altitutde, and speed of flight, obviously trying to evade air defense aircraft.

When the intruder aircraft reached the southwestern part of Sakhalin Island, the last attempt was made to force it to land on the airfield. Since, even under these circumstances, the violator aircraft did not obey the orders, but tried to escape, taking a course toward Vladivostok. At 0624 local time the interceptor plane received the order to stop the flight with the use of missiles, an order which was fulfilled.

The American side is now trying in every way to prove that the Soviet from the very beginning had set themselves the goal deliberately to destroy the passenger aircraft. However, this is an absurdity. If this had been the aim, we could have certainly destroyed the aircraft many times as early as over Kamchatka. This was done only after the Soviet anti-aircraft defense forces had used all possible warning methods. They acted in strict conformity with the Constitution and the Law on State Borders of the USSR and in accordance with the existing international rules. It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including its airspace.

In watching over the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, the Soviet Armed Forces are constantly in high combat readiness. Throughout the history of the Soviet state they have always been honorably performing their duities. If necessary, they will continue to perform their combat tasks in the future.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR MARSHAL KULIKOV, GRIBKOV

AU121312 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 12 [BTA] -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council received the commander-in-chief of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere discussion went on questions of the cooperation among the armies of the Warsaw Treaty states and on topical international issues.

The meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of the headquarters of the allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and Lieutenant General Viktor Anoshkin.

MLADENOV RETURNS FROM MADRID CSCE MEETING

AU091843 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has returned from Madrid where he attended the meeting of ministers of foreign affairs of the CSCE signatory states. Comrade Mladenov was welcomed at Sofia Airport by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, and by deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Jose Anaya Cuenca, the Spanish ambassador in Bulgaria, was also present at the airport.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARIES ON KAL INCIDENT

U.S. Complicity

AU091304 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Moroslaw Kubin commentary in the "We Comment" column: "They Will Concel Neither Their Fingers, Nor Their Face"]

[Text] The dust raised by the new anti-Soviet campaign around the air incident in the Far East is extremely coarse-grained. It carries all the signs of coming from the American grinding mill. No matter how the official U.S. representatives are trying to prevaricate, in reality they are playing the role of the proverbial thief who is fleeing from the scene of his crime and shouting "Stop, thief!"

The Soviet Government declaration on the case of the South Korean aircraft, and the statements by many other competent places, and also the confessions [priznani] of certain officials from the NATO camp all show that it could not have been a case of an airplane losing its way by chance or due to a breakdown of its instruments. In fact, it is known that American intelligence services are increasingly using civil transport aircraft for reconnaissance tasks and that these planes also carry out espionage activities in the air corridors set aside for civil air traffic. Espionage aircraft -- as was published, for instance, by the British paper DAILY TELEGRAPH -- continue to play an important role even in the era of satellites. On the eve of the incident, on 31 August 1983 alone, seven flights of American RC 135-type intelligence aircraft were registered in the area into which the South Korean airplane had penetrated. It is certainly no coincidence that these airplanes violated Soviet airspace exactly at the location of the most important base of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces. Nobody can count on the USSR watching patiently, lightheartedly, and forever, such sallies into its airspace and over such an important area; neither can anybody count on the Soviet air defense failing to respect the law which orders the protection of sovereign Soviet territory -- a law that is in harmony with normal international norms.

We have here at least a second such abuse of a South Korean civil aircraft for risky provocative purposes deep over Soviet territory (in 1978 another South Korean air plane penetrated 1,600 km deep into Soviet territory, over the Kola Peninsula). Neither then nor now did the managers in the background hesitate to risk human lives.

Contemporaries will surely recall very well how, in 1960, when the American U-2 espionage plane with G. Powers as pilot invaded USSR territory and was shot down in the Sverdlovsk area. D. Eisenhower, who at that time was U.S. president, confessed that he personally was involved in the hostile anti-Soviet provocation. Now another American President, Ronald Reagan, has come out to personally head the hysterical campaign which we are now witnessing. But both then and now, the figures standing in the background are the aggressive circles of the U.S. military-industrial complex, with their interest in making it easier to explain to the public their plans for unwinding an increasingly wider armament spiral, their plans for the billion dollar programs for MX missiles and for other new arms systems. In this way, the anti-Soviet barrage is meant to prepare the American public for a demand for higher armament expenditures. And the American allies in Europe should become more acquiescent toward American demands, particularly as regards the deployment of new missiles.

Actually, the "hawks" in the current American Government and Congress have been longing for a long time for a "sharper confrontation" with the countries of socialism. That is why they are now consciously aggravating the incident with the South Korean airplane, so as to poison even the atmosphere of the approaching UN General Assembly session. In fact, the United States is even striving to misuse both the Security Council and -- as late as yesterday -- the Madrid meeting for anti-Soviet attacks.

The recipe for the new American anti-Soviet campaign would not be complete if it lacked the, already traditional, "sanctions." In American history they have been called a "big stick" or "club." However, at a time when a strong community of socialist countries exists, such an instrument is not much use to them against sovereign nations. Thus the "sanctions" are meant to intimidate other states and nations, including their own allies, above all by means of embargoes, cancellation of agreements, and economic boycotts. Washington is trying this out also in the present instance and is also forcing its allies to adopt the same policy.

From the viewpoint of innocent human lives, the Far East incident is certainly regrettable. However, it looks extremely peculiar when the emotions over the death of innocent people are being fanned in the United States by the same people who had not hesitated to gamble with their lives.

Actually, history knows many examples of the American secret services accomplishing the dirtiest tasks for American imperialism -- for instance, in 1898, when a mysterious explosion took place in the port of Havana on the American ship called Maine which was anchored there at the time. The explosion occurred under circumstances which have remained unexplained to this very day. The United States used this event as a pretext for a war against Spain, which was at that time colonizing Cuba. The direct consequence of the explosion on the Maine was the landing of American infantry and cavalry on the island and later the establishment of an American occupation administration.

Another example was the "incident" in Tonkin Bay on 3 August 1964 when the American destroyer Maddox penetrated into the sovereign waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the official U.S. offices claimed that it had been attacked when on "normal patrol duty." But even in the American Senate it was revealed that the said "duty" was in reality an operation in support of the South Vietnamese gunboats which were placing the islands of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam under fire. The United States used this armed provocation, which it had arranged itself, as a pretext for "retaliatory actions." After yet another staged "incident," President Johnson received from the Congress full rights for military actions in Southeast Asia -- but the appropriate resolution had been prepared in the Pentagon as long as 3 months in advance of the "incident." That is how the air bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam started. And it lasted for all of 8 years....

In the fight against nations' independence, in the endeavor to push through the American diktat, the servants of imperialism have never shrunk from any crime, snare, or provocation. The old methods are merrily complemented by new technology. The purpose is clear: to deceive nations, to heckle communism, to turn people away from sympathizing with the most powerful country of socialism. The imperialists have been striving for this from the very birth of the Soviet state. And they have learned nothing from their vain endeavors and illusions about halting the upsurge of socialism.

In the dust raised around the air incident in the Far East by outstanding American figures it will, nevertheless, be impossible to conceal either the fingers of the authors of this provocation or the face of imperialism, of which the Reagan government is an eminent political tool.

Certainly neither a policy of threats, intrigues, and provocations against the USSR, nor any slanderous campaigns, will intimidate the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. But these things poison the international atmosphere. A gamble coupled with intentional provocations is an extremely dangerous game.

USSR Action Justified

AU091345 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Sep 83 p 7

[Milan Rusko article in the "Word on Events" column: "The Blame Falls on Washington"; passages in uppercase published in widespace]

[Text] The furious anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by the United States in connection with the South Korean aircraft bears the mark of the American espionage services. The aim of this campaign is to create an aggravation of the international situation that would justify a high rate of feverish armament. The Washington authors of the tragedy deliberately provoked an action in which innocent people lost their lives. But now they are shedding hypocritical crocodile tears over the victims and accusing the USSR of insisting on adherence to generally recognized international legal norms and flight regulations, and its anti-air defense of fulfilling its duties in the way they would ALWAYS be fulfilled by the defense of EVERY state in similar circumstances.

As follows from the statement issued by the Soviet Government, the foreign aircraft penetrated the USSR's air space in an area that is extremely important for the Soviet Union's defense and for the preservation of its security. The coded signals that were sent out by the plane were those usually used for transmissions of intelligence information. The plane's crew did not react according to valid regulations and accords even after a whole series of attempts by the Soviet fighter to establish contact with the intruder. Although the plane was equipped with five radio sets and, as was stated by the American periodical U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, was in constant contact with American observer stations on the Aleutian Islands and with the Misawa Air Base in Japan, it did not correct its flight. What is more, it was assisted [sekundovalo mu] by the American RC-135 espionage aircraft. At the same time, the plane was flying over a territory marked on all navigation maps as a prohibited area, the violation of which could lead to the opening of fire. That this fact was cold-bloodedly ignored merely increased the justified suspicion of the Soviet defense that this was not merely a case of violation of sovereignty, but also of a threat to the state's security. Because no civilian aircraft reacts in this way!

In the past quite a few American aircraft carrying nuclear bombs have flown in the direction of the Soviet borders, either deliberately or because of a technical failure. Quite a few times only a few dozen seconds separated them from an attack. However, apart from the "technical" factors there also exist human factors. According to the Pentagon's own confession, a considerable percentage of American soldiers with access to nuclear weapons are drug addicts and alcoholics. Any one of them could become the cause of a "blameless" ["nezavineny"] nuclear attack on the USSR. The senseless accumulation of nuclear arms enhances the danger of a catastrophe 2-3 percent annually.

Bearing in mind these facts and the exemplary unwillingness of the present American Administration to achieve ANY accord with the USSR on an arms limitation and the prevention of the possibility that a conflict might arise, the supreme wariness of the Soviet defense is fully justified. The strategic doctrines of American presidents openly speak of preparations for a nuclear attack on the USSR. Under these conditions can the Soviet Union tolerate flights of foreign aircraft over its territory?

The U.S. espionage services, which bear the main blame for the staged provocation, have timed the entire action to take place at a time when the Reagan administration's ultramilitarist policy has been coming under the fire of protests and indignant criticism on the part of the peace-loving world public and Washington has had to prove its willingness to constructively approach the issue of the agreement of limiting nuclear arms in Europe and certain other problems. Currently the official Washington representatives are striving to make ill use of the fabricated campaign, to confuse public opinion and, on the basis of false anti-Soviet accusations, to weaken its resistance to Washington's own antihuman imperialist policy. The Washington representatives would like to distract the world's attention from the tens of thousands of victims who have to pay for the "great-America" ambitions in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and in other parts of the world.

In the incident arranged with the South Korean airplane, human beings have perished. The Soviet Union has expressed regret over their tragedy. But simulataneously it pointed out that the full responsibility for the death of the innocent is borne solely and exclusively by the leading U.S. representatives, with whose knowledge the cynical anti-Soviet provocation was staged.

Prague on U.S. Responsibility

LD091943 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The incident of the South Korean aircraft which violated USSR airspace during the night of 31 August-1 September evokes more and more world reaction. Our commentary is devoted to the realistic views on this event which were reflected also at the Madrid meeting:

Anti-Soviet hysteria and creating a cold war atmosphere -- this is the only way to describe the recent behavior of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Carefully (?prepared) stories by the White House about the KAL plane incident, which have stirred up the already perturbed world situation, however, cannot stand the proof of concrete facts. It is quite clear that it was a premeditated action aimed at creating tension and against the disarmament talks and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Government. Facts gradually emerge and they are accepted also by the press of the countries usually influenced by the White House. For example, the British DAILY TELEGRAPH reported that on the eve of the incident, seven U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance planes were in the area in which the KAL plane penetrated a few hours later. Could this be only an accident, as President Reagan claims? Another fact: A special RC-135-type jet plane equipped with electronic intelligence equipment appeared at the place of the incident, as the U.S. Administration was forced to admit. The DAILY EXPRESS, another British paper, said that the KAL plane was a form of cover-up for the spy actions of the reconnaisance plane, the task of which was to collect information about the deployment of Soviet radar in the Sakhalin area.

The events of the night of 31 August-1 September are nothing new for the U.S. political scene. Let us recall the events of 1978, when another South Korean plane penetrated 1,600 kms into USSR territory over the Kola Peninsula. Then, as now, the U.S. Administration did not hesitate to risk human lives for its intelligence actions. The violation of USSR airspace by the U.S. U-2 spy plane in 1960 followed the same aim. Then President Eisenhower himself led the hysterical campaign and his statements strikingly resemble the recent declarations of the current U.S. President, Reagan. So, this is not a novelty in the policy of the so-called U.S. club. The White House again wants to divert attention from its own military plans for West Europe and from its interference in the internal affairs of Central American countries and in other areas.

U.S. representatives also presented their hysterical attacks against the USSR at the Madrid meeting, which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz tried, in vain, to change into a sort of NATO coordination meeting. He rudely attacked Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko who said that nobody has the right to violate the borders of another state and pointed to individual, unambiguous articles of international law.

Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek also firmly condemned the U.S. stance on this important incident. He said that it was an intentional provocation aimed at worsening the international situation and at throwing doubt on the peace policy of the USSR.

There is so much proof now that the role of the victim, which the United States wants to present, cannot hold out in any case. The responsibility for the loss of human lives rests clearly with the U.S. Administration, which is trying to use this tragedy for its own benefit. This is further evidence of the cynical and dangerous attitude of the White House, which is trying also in this way to increase international tension.

'Illegal Encroachment'

LD091854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The Czechoslovak general public also pays particular attention to the circumstances connected with the illegal encroachment upon the Soviet borders by the South Korean aircraft. Jan Azut, head of a department at the Institute of State and Law of the Slovak Academy of Science, said in an interview with our correspondent:

In the case of the gross violation of the USSR air space by the South Korean aircraft in the night between 31 August and 1 September this year, the USSR carried out all the prescribed measures and used all the prescribed means to make the plane change its course and return to the international route outside USSR territory.

Two points ought to be stressed. A plane has the right to fly over foreign territory only with permission from the state over which it is flying, or if an international convention has been previously agreed upon which would also prescribe the exact route or corridor. Every state has the right to carry out relevant measures against provocative spy actions and this would include that of the South Korean aircraft that has been prepared by the relevant U.S. services. It follows that the steps taken by the USSR were in full agreement with the rules of international law. Every such attempt which negatively affects the situation in the world and increases international tension must be firmly condemned.

MATERIALS ON OGARKOV'S PRESS CONFERENCE

LD092359 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A press conference was given in Moscow today attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee. Stefan Babiak, our Moscow correspondent, sums up the content of the press conference:

The subject of the press conference was the circumstances of the provocation organized against the Soviet Union by American secret services in the Far East during the night of 1 September this year.

The information given by the Soviet officials explained in detail the circumstances under which the provocative violation of Soviet airspace occurred. The findings on which Marshal Ogarkov based his statement, were summed up and investigated by a special, highly competent state commission.

[Begin Ogarkov recording in Russian, fading into Czech translation] It has been proven irrefutably that the intrusion of the South Korean Airlines aircraft into Soviet airspace was a deliberate, thoroughly planned intelligence operation, directed from centers on the territory of the United States and Japan. A civilian aircraft was chosen, deliberately disregarding the possibility of loss of human life; the fact that such a loss was counted on cannot be excluded. Hence, all the grave responsibility of what happened is on the shoulders of the organizers of the entire action. [end recording]

Marshal Ogarkov divided the entire provocation into three stages, the first stage comprised of the beginning of the flight. The Soviet representative pointed out that soon after the aircraft took off from the American airport at Anchorage in Alaska, the aircraft deviated from its international route and assumed a course toward Kamchatka. Soviet rader picked it up for the first time at a point 800 km from Petropavlosky-Kamchatskiy. By that time it had already veered about 500 km off its international route. It was flying continuously under the control of American traffic controllers and the U.S. air defense system. It is absolutely impossible that it could have been lost from the visibility range of their radar aids, declared Marshal Ogarkov. About 12,000 aircraft fly this international route, which has modern flight support radio aids controlling their flights. After a certain period of time pilots must precisely fix their position and report it to the ground controllers. Why did the silence of the crew of the South Korean aircraft when passing established checkpoints not lead to the sounding of an alarm, Marshal Ogarkov asked? The Soviet Union has still not received an answer from Washington.

The Soviet representative also drew attention to the fact that the violation of Soviet airspace occurred in areas where American reconnaissance aircraft, among others RC-135 aircraft, usually appear. It was so at the incriminating time, and moreover, for a certain time, about 10 minutes, the South Korean Boeing and an American spy plane were flying so closely together that their blips totally converged on the radar screens.

[Begin Ogarkov recording, fading into Czech translation] The second stage included actions above Kamchatka. The intruder was flying directly above an important Soviet strategic forces base. It did not respond to the signals by Soviet ground controllers and airmen. Moreover, at the same time, radio monitoring stations detected transmissions of brief coded signals usually used for transmitting intelligence data. The pilots of the Soviet aircraft of the antiaircraft defense forces tried to establish contact with the crew of the intruder, including using a general call signal at the fixed international distress frequency, to compel the South Korean aircraft to land at the nearest Soviet airport. All these attempts failed. [end recording]

In the third stage, as Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov stated, in the Sakhalin Island area the intruder aircraft attempted to maneuver and escape from Soviet aircraft. Once again it passed over strategic facilities, ignored signals to land, refused to establish contact, and failed to react to warning shots by tracer shells, of which the Soviet interceptor fixed a total of 120. At 0624 Sakhalin time the Soviet pilot was given the order to prevent the further flight of the intruder with missiles, a mission he executed over Soviet territory. Such is the exact chronology of this gross provocation organized in Washington.

Marshal Ogarkov refuted slanders spread in the West accusing the Soviet Union of deliberately shooting down a civilian aircraft. He recalled that USSR antiaircraft defense forces could have shot down the intruder by using SAM-5 missiles while it was over Kamchatka and did not have to dispatch interceptors to meet it and to compel it to land at the nearest Soviet airport.

The whole incident, Nikolay Ogarkov declared, took place in the dead of night and under inclement climatic conditions which lowered visibility. Moreover, the direction and character of the flight, the refusal by the crew of the intruding aircraft to establish contact and respect signals of the antiaircraft defense forces, confirmed that it was an intelligence-gathering aircraft.

Many questions connected with the gross anti-Soviet provocation have not yet been clarified. These questions were recalled by Georgiy Korniyenko, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs. As he stressed, Washington owes answers to them. One can state at least the most important of them.

[Begin Korniyenko recording in Russian, fading into Czech translation] If it was a civil aircraft why did the American navigation services, which control flights in this zone, not sound the alarm when the South Korean aircraft veered away from the air corridor and started to fly toward Soviet territory? Furthermore, why did the flight path pass over strategically, exceptionally important areas of the Soviet Union? Why did the crew of the intruding aircraft grossly violate air navigation rules? Why did they refuse contacts with Soviet navigators? [end recording]

Answers to these and other questions, Georgiy Korniyenko stressed, should be given, not only to us but to the whole world, by those who claim that it was an ordinary, routine flight. However these sources are silent because it was not an ordinary flight.

The Soviet representatives answered dozens of questions in the course of the 2-hour press conference and convincingly exposed the background, circumstances, and timing of this gross provocation organized against the Soviet Union by American secret services.

More From Prague

LD101709 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] In the last few days the United States unleashed a slander campaign against the USSR in connection with the incident of the South Korean plane. Its goal is clear: to discredit the USSR and its peace policy and use this case as an excuse for anti-Soviet provocations. However, loud accusations from Washington fail to answer questions connected with the U.S. role in the South Korean incident.

Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of the USSR General Staff, spoke about these questions in his appearance at a press conference in Moscow. He described in detail the circumstances of the violation of Soviet airspace and informed the participants of the content of the report by the Special State Commission that was given the task of investigating the incident.

Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov said that the revealed facts clearly show that the South Korean plane's penetration into Soviet airspace was a deliberate and preplanned intelligence action controlled from the United States and Japan and that a civil aircraft was deliberately chosen for it, regardless of human lives.

By the time Soviet radar discovered it the plane had already veered about 500 km off its route. At that time it was still flying within the range of the radar aids of the U.S. traffic controllers and the U.S. air defense system. Therefore, it is impossible that they would lose the plane in these conditions and not notice its deviation. The question is: Why they did not put it right, if this was really an ordinary flight on the regular route. Another fact suggesting that the United States played a role in the incident is the fact that the U.S. traffic controllers that, along with Japan, are responsible for flight control on this international route did not raise an alarm immediately after they failed to receive a report that the South Korean plane had passed over their check points.

Then Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov gave an exact account of the events, including the fact that a U.S. RC-135 reconnaissance plane was in the same area at the same height and time. The RC-135 then flew towards Alaska. He also stressed that the plane did not respond to the questions of the USSR's dispatching services and was flying in a direction of the most important base of the USSR. Ah the same time the USSR's radio stations recorded regular, short, coded signals, which are usually used in passing over reconnaissance information. Because the plane did not react even later to the warning signals of the Soviet fighter planes and shots by tracer shells and tried to escape towards Vladivostok, the order to stop it was given.

It is natural that all responsibility for what happened rests with the organizers of this action. The Soviet air defense force's action is in full agreement with the law on the USSR's state border and the existing international norms. Every state has the right to protect its borders, and this includes airspace, too. Therefore, those who let themselves be misled by the U.S. propaganda should protest against the misuse of civil aviation for military and intelligence goals, which evidence clearly shows the United States is doing, instead of engaging in anti-Soviet attacks.

Prague Press Review

LD101338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 10 Sep 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Violator Was on a Spying Mission" RUDE PRAVO reports on the press conference given in Moscow yesterday for Soviet and foreign journalists on that event. Other dailies also carry reports on the press conference.

CTK Report

LD092223 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, Soviet chief of the General Staff today presented facts and conclusions at a press conference in Moscow on the case of the South Korean airliner, based on the report of a special, highly competent state commission formed on the very day when it occurred.

He revealed that at the moment when the plane was discovered by Soviet radiolocators, 800 kilometers northeast of Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, its deviation was already some 500 kilometres. However, at that time it will still in the zone of visibility of radiolocators of the U.S. dispatch service and anti-aircraft defense [as received] systems.

It is absolutely impossible that they could have "lost" this plane and failed to notice its considerable deviation from its set route. Why, then, did not they correct it if it was a routine flight on a regular line? The U.S. has not yet replied to this question, Marshal Ogarkov stated. Nor has a reply been given to the question why the U.S. services did not immediately sound alarm when they were not receiving reports on the flight of the South Korean airliner above check points. [passage indistinct] At 4.51 hours, Kamchatka time, another plane, whose radio location characteristics were analogous with the RC-135 was discovered in the same area and at the same altitude of 8000 meters. The two planes went to one another (merged into one point on the TV screen) and for some time (approximately ten minutes) flew together. Then, just as several times before, one of them headed for Alaska, and the other one for Petropavlosk-Kamchatskiy. Naturally, the Soviet anti-aircraft defence command points reached the conclusion that a spy plane was nearing Soviet airspace.

At 5.30 the intruder's plane reached Kamchatka and headed straight for the most important base of Soviet strategic nuclear forces. It did not reply to any questions of Soviet controllers and planes of anti-aircraft defence. Radio control stations simultaneously recorded regular short coded messages usually used in the transmission of spy information. The actions of anti-aircraft defence forces were focussed at that time exclusively on establishing contact with the plane and making it land at the nearest Soviet airfield. However, they were not successful and the intruder escaped to the Sea of Okhotsk.

In the area of Sakhalin Island the plane failed to respond to warning signals from Soviet fighter planes. In addition, it started to change its course, altitude and speed of flight and was apparently fleeing from the planes of anti-aircraft defence. Characteristically, at 6.02 a.m. the plane sharply changed its course, flew round the positions of Soviet antiaircraft missile units and over important military installations in the southern part of Sakhalin Island. There was no doubt that a spy plane was in the air.

When it was over southwest Sakhalin, the last attempt was made to force it to land. Four series of warning shots of flares, in a total of 120, were fired at 6.20 local time. As the plane of the intruder still did not obey the orders and attempted to escape in the direction of Vladivostok, the pursuit aircraft was ordered at 6.24 to cut short the flight of the aircraft with the use of missiles. The order was fulfilled.

The American side is now trying to prove that the Soviets had wanted to destroy the civilian airliner from the beginning. This is absurd. If they had intended anything like that, they could have destroyed the intruder over Kamchatka by antiaircraft missiles, called SAM-5 in the United States, without fighter planes taking off at all.

Marshal Ogarkov noted that the Soviet anti-aircraft defence forces used all warnings possible in the given conditions. Their actions were in full harmony with the Constitution and the law on the Soviet state border as well as with existing international norms. Every state has the sovereign right to defend its borders, and thus also its airspace.

It has been proven beyond doubt that the penetration of the South Korean airliner into Soviet airspace was an intentional and thoroughly planned spy operation directed by certain centres on the territory of the United States and Japan. The civilian airliner was selected deliberately for this operation, without regard to human casualties, and they may have even been expected. All the serious consequences of this extraordinary "incident", as the Western press calls it, stem from this. It is natural (?that) all responsibility for what happened rests with the (?organizers) of this action, Marshal Ogarkov stressed.

Further Report From CTK

LD092246 Prague CTK in English 2014 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow [no date as received] -- Washington has so far not replied to any of the questions logically arising in connection with the case of the South Korean airliner, journalists were told here today.

After the statement by Soviet Chief of Staff and First Deputy Foreign Minister [as received] Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, the First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko and head of the International Information Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Leonid Zamyatin stressed this in reply to the questions of journalists.

Why did not the U.S. flight control immediately inform the Soviet Union that the plane was [word indistinct] for its territory [words indistinct] going there at the orders of U.S. intelligence? Why did it fly over Soviet territory exactly in (?the region) of major military installations? Why did the crew fail to respond to the attempts of the anti-aircraft defence to establish contact, the Soviet officials asked.

[Words indistinct] Ustinov addressed to the Japanese side remain unanswered [words indistinct] they stated. Why did the Japanese control services fail to raise alarm when the aircraft, if it was a normal flight, did not appear at the set time and at the set point in the area of their responsibility? Why did neither U.S. nor Japanese authorities contact the Soviet [word indistinct] to clarify the situation?

Answers to these and many other questions should be given by those who are now trying to claim that it was a normal flight of a normal airliner. However, they are not replying because it was not such a flight, the Soviet officials stressed.

They particularly emphasized that the flight was stopped above the territory of the Soviet Union, in the area of southwest Sakhalin, by the decision of the regional command of anti-aircraft defence.

Replying to a question on the role of the U.S. spy plane RC-135 the Soviet representatives referred to an official Pentagon statement that the RC-135 aircraft, which was in the area of violation of the airspace by the South Korean airliner, was to test the possibilities of the Soviet system of anti-aircraft defence.

This was not by far the only purpose of the presence of the U.S. aircraft in the area because the actions of both planes were closely coordinated, according to data of Soviet [word indistinct] services. They flew so as to complicate the situation in the air and (?mislead) the Soviet anti-aircraft defense system, the official stated.

The precise point of the aircraft's fall is not known, they added, only fragments and some other objects have been found in the area of Moneron Island. Soviet, U.S. and Japanese vessels and aircraft continue to search in the area.

The Soviet officials stressed that no (?obstacle has) been put in the way of the search in the area of the possible fall and no ban has been issued.

They reiterated the Soviet Government's expression of regret at the (?loss) [words indistinct] stressed that apology must be made and responsibility, not only financial, must be borne by those who sent the plane to its death.

The stopping of the intruder plane's flight was not a mistake, they stated in reply to another question. The action of all sections of the anti-aircraft defence, which tried for more than two hours to make the plane land at Soviet airfields, was correct. It was clear to all command posts of the anti-aircraft defence system that it was a spy plane.

All responsibility rests with those who deliberately made a provocation to use it for far-reaching political aims, to increase international tension and justify their own militarist policy.

The timing of the anti-Soviet provocation was not accidental. The world public now expects a radical solution of major problems important for all mankind, especially the problem of halting the arms buildup and substantially reducing strategic and nuclear arms buildup in Europe. Confidence and tension [as received] are necessary for this. However, the plans of the U.S. Administration are different. They are aimed at further sharpening the international situation, stockpiling the existing and developing new types of weapons of mass destruction. This is why this provocative action was taken, around which the anti-Soviet campaign has now been unleashed, the officials emphasized.

REAGAN ADOPTS 'SUPPLEMENTARY SANCTIONS'

LD091632 Prague CTK in English 1323 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Washington [no date as received] -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan adopted Thursday "supplementary sanctions" against the Soviet Union in response to the downing of the South Korean airplane.

Reagan's new discriminatory measures concern predominantly the activities of the Soviet airlines company Aeroflot in the USA. All Aeroflot offices here and in New York will be closed from September 15, and trade and other contacts between Aeroflot and U.S. air companies will be banned.

President Reagan attempts to enforce the policy of "sanctions" also upon other NATO countries.

The U.S. Administration tries to get the U.N. involved in the unbridled anti-Soviet campaign by enforcing the review of such issues concerning the sovereign rights of the Soviet Union upon the Security Council. Under the pressure of the USA, Canada, Great Britain, Japan and South Korea submitted to the Security Council a draft resolution which proposes certain investigation [words indistinct] of the South Korean plane.

PRAGUE ON CSCE, C. AMERICA, MID-EAST, KAL ISSUES

LD111514 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0730 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] A collection of debacles, fiascos, and failures suffered by Washington: This is how one could characterize briefly the essence of the main international events and phenomena of the past week. Most markedly, in a formal way, this was manifest in the conclusions and results of the meeting in Madrid of the representatives of the countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act which culminated in a 3-day conference of foreign ministers of the 35 participating countries.

Although some representatives, in particular the U.S. secretary of state, did not give up to the last moment -- in their futility and primitiveness -- the almost painful attempts to misuse the platform in Madrid to incite hysterical emotions against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, political realism in the end prevailed in Madrid and the will to continue to develop the process of international relaxation asserted itself there. The policy of tension, threats, and force was rejected and the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, principles of equal and mutual advantageous cooperation, understanding, and tolerance were confirmed.

The convening of a conference on disarmament and on confidence-building measures in Europe in Stockholm at the beginning of next year was undoubtedly the most important result of the Madrid conference. What else, however, does support for further relaxation, understanding, cooperation, and disarmament mean than the rejection and negotiation of the current policy of Washington in all its main aspects? And if Mr Shultz, the secretary of state of a country that has directed all its efforts to transforming Europe into the future battlefield of its limited nuclear war, was compelled to join the rest then this was not only the highest manifestation of hypocrisy, attempting to rectify, at least slightly, Washington's badly tarnished reputation but, above all, an enormous public fiasco and defeat for American foreign policy and its moral capitulation in the face of the steadfast and unequivocal public opinion of Europe and the world at large.

A debacle of another kind, but no less painful for Washington, is the development of the situation in Latin America and, in particular, the atmosphere of defiance in which the current 10th anniversary of the fascist coup in Chile has been taking place. Ten years of repression, 10 years of intensive support for the Pinochet dictatorship, have not only failed to win the sympathies of Chileans for Washington but, on the contrary, the United States has lost even the minute moral authority it enjoyed among some groups of the population before the coup. The fact that the previous president raised Pinochet to his own level and the current one has been behaving toward him as if he is the most democratic defender of human rights is of no avail. The fact that one of the main instigators and organizers of the fascist coup in Chile, the former secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, was appointed to head a presidential commission for Latin American issues is of no help either. The opposition against Pinochet and his guardians in Washington has grown into the current open demand for a fundamental change of the country's regime and policy.

And if we add to this the successes achieved last week by the defenders of Nicaragua in repelling Washington-organized, interventionist incursions from Honduras or by the Salvadoran partisans in widening the liberated territory, when we add the growing public opposition -- and this not merely in the countries of Latin America but also in the United States itself -- against the continuing demonstration of power by Washington off the shores of Central America and against the interference by the CIA and the U.S. Army in this area, then this cannot be assessed in any way other than another rejection of North American policy and as another dark spot on the White House facade.

Washington cannot view as positive the events in the sensitive area of the Middle East during the past week. The ever-increasing intervention by U.S. forces in Lebanon is causing alarm in the world, generating fears that further bloodshed is in the offing there with all the dangerous consequences this may have for other countries. At the same time, the U.S. President stands convinced of another political lie because of this. Apparently the mission of the U.S. units in Lebanon is neither peace-keeping nor temporary, as Reagan promised, but rather the opposite. And the transfer of a British aircraft carrier and the forces of other NATO countries at the same time show how, under the heading of so-called Atlantic solidarity, Washington wants to carry through its imperialist whims.

The conclusions of the international conference on Palestine, which took place in Geneva under UN auspices, was telling rejection of this policy pursued by the United States and its allies. Although Washington, Israel, and some other states boycotted this conference this merely emphasizes the unacceptability of their policy in the Middle East because the principle of a political solution to the situation, in the interest of justice, understanding, and peace, triumphed in Geneva.

Washington did not do much to enhance its prestige at the renewed Soviet-American talks on the reduction of nuclear arms in Europe either. This was because American negotiators failed to put forward anything constructive in response to the new Soviet proposals to liquidate all missiles whose reduction will be agreed, feebly disguising their unwillingness to reach an agreement with propagandist evasions, using the South Korean aircraft incident as a pretext. The fact is that Washington, at variance with sound reason, has drawn from the incident, which it itself plotted, some kind of need to escalate further the arms buildup and the Cold War, and not the solely logical need to eliminate the causes of similar tragic cases by changing the atmosphere of tension in which each incident threatens to have catastrophic consequences. Any further hampering and dragging out of the Geneva talks on the nuclear demilitarization of Europe, whether under the pretext of the South Korean aircraft incident or on the basis of the senseless refusal to include the French and British nuclear potential in the European balance of forces, will only serve one thing: The realization of the Pentagon plan to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe with consequent, necessary countermeasures by the Warsaw Pact members. The public, however, knows very well that the cruise missiles have the characteristics of low-flying aircraft, in this case pilotless, carrying a nuclear warhead. Their presence in Western Europe could turn an air incident far less innocent than the recent one in the Far East into a nuclear catastrophe. The unconstructive and evasive attitude of Washington at the renewed Geneva talks is, therefore, rejected resolutely by all rationally thinking people, as borne out last week by numerous actions and demonstrations against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

The most clamourous and, because of unfulfilled expectations, the most painful fiasco was suffered by Washington last week in connection with the failure of its spying and political provocation during the violation of Soviet airspace by a South Korean aircraft. The Soviet Government statement and last Friday's news conference in Moscow put things right and provided facts and arguments. Neither the most hysterical propaganda campaign nor attempts to misuse the Security Council for the purpose of slandering and tarnishing the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces will divert Washington of its duty to explain to the world public what an American spy plane was doing next to the intruding aircraft? Why was it that the U.S. military and civilian control systems were biding their time and monitoring the over 2-hours-long attempt of the Soviet defense forces to compel, without using force, the intruder to leave Soviet airspace, and, at the same time, did not attempt to sound an alarm, or draw the attention of the intruding aircraft, with which U.S. contact was maintained, or to contact Soviet radar stations? They will have to explain many other things, for instance the background of a warning given to the American senator [as heard] that the aircraft on which he was supposed to travel could be shot down.

It is said that he who lies needs a good memory. This has somewhat escaped the organizers of the incident, for not only have they omitted to take into account all the things the public was bound to ask in such cases, they also forgot the indirect evidence contained in their previous acts: previous spy flights, previous violations, previous provocations. One such omission was recalled by the former chief of the French counterintelligence service, Colonel Leroy Finville, in his memoires. In order to photograph Soviet territory using special cameras, the Americans used French civil aircraft flying regular services to Moscow.

This has qualified the American provocation with the South Korean aircraft as another, from the human viewpoint, cynical, and, from the political viewpoint, irresponsible act against peace and detente, thus making the number of international debacles and defeats suffered by Washington that much greater.

And thus the end of the week, the week of fiasco for Washington, justifies us asking the following question: Is it not high time for the leading representatives of the United States to realize that it is not the Kremlin and communists who are responsible for their own troubles, difficulties, fiascos, and scandals, but only they themselves?

HOFFMANN SEES JAPANESE TU, POLITICIAL LEADERS

LD111534 Prague CTK in English 2018 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Sep (CTK) -- A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman and Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member Karel Hoffmann, met here Friday with chairman of the Japanese opposition Socialist Party, Matsagi Ishibashi. The two sides voiced the willingness to develop friendly relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Japanese Socialist Party, as well as between the Japanese and Czechoslovak peoples.

Later in the day, Czechoslovak trade unionists met with Japanese Minister of Labour Akira Ono who appreciated the development mainly of trade and cultural relations between the two countries and called for their extension. Karel Hoffmann replied that the interest of Japan in the development of relations with Czechoslovakia corresponds with the Czechoslovak stand. The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, held also talks with the leadership of the trade union federation Churitsu Roren, which is the third biggest trade union federation in Japan, associating 1.5 million members. Its chairman, Toshifumi Tateyama, acquainted the Czechoslovak trade unionists with the unification process in the Japan trade union movment.

In the evening, the Czechoslovak delegation met with representatives of the largest Japanese trade union federation, SoHyo, at whose invitation the visit took place. The two sides voiced satisfaction over the results of the talks and expressed hope that good relations between the two organizations will help extend friendship between the Czechoslovak and Japanese peoples which can contribute not only to better understanding between the two countries, but to improvement of the international atmosphere. Head of the delegation Karel Hoffmann invited a delegation of SoHyo to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

Delegation Returns 10 Sep

LD111526 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffman, its chairman and member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, which has been visiting Japan at the invitation of the general council of Japanese trade unions, has returned to Prague. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Jirina Vesela, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions, and by other officials of our trade union movement.

CONTINUING COMMENTARY ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

Press Conference Reveals Truth

LD110150 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Commentary by Horst Grothe]

[Text] Good evening. The truth will out, or, put another way, the simple facts reporte at yesterday's international press conference in Moscow revealed what the United States actually instigated on the night of 31 August to 1 September over Kamchatka and Sakhalin. These facts were carefully checked on the spot, undeterred by a wave of propaganda without precedent in the imperialist media. It dealt with the key issue: What was the purpose of the flight by the South Korean airliner, what were the inevitabl conclusions to be drawn by the Soviet side about the course and behavior of the intruder This was made quite clear.

For, why did the intruder deviate 500 km off course in spite of the most up-to-date navigation equipment and radio communications which, it was proved, were functioning? Why did the U.S. air safety control, which followed all the stages of the flight, not sound the alarm immediately? Why didn't the plane react to the attempts to establish contact, which went on for hours? Why did the intruder lose his way unerringly over militarily strategic regions? Why did it penetrate Soviet airspace together with anothe espionage plane, the RC-135, and fly so close to it that both blips merged on the radar screen? What was the purpose of all this?

All of these questions were posed yesterday because the answer to them also provides the answer to the question of why innocent people were sacrificed in a calculated and unscrupulous way, a question that comes to mind from the very start. But neither the U.S. Administration, which sheds crocodile tears at every opportunity, or the Pentagon, or the CIA have so far provided an answer. On this, the 10th day, the world waits for a answer about the basic facts, the reasons, the purpose, the aim of the provocation. The leading Soviet public figures who attended yesterday's press conference in Moscow also asked this question again and again of those responsible in the United States: Why was a civilian airliner misused in a cold-blooded manner to provoke the Soviet Union in a way that gave it no other choice? It was a deliberate provocation. The people were sent to their deaths intentionally. How can one describe those who do such a thing? The only choice is among criminal, murderer, and killer.

One has to imagine events as they happened on 31 August. On that day the CIA people carried out something that was apparently planned for this day and this day alone, namely, the world peace and anti-war day, which was marked by worldwide mass demonstrations against U.S. arms escalation. They fed the computer of the South Korean plane with false information, they persuaded the pilots to play along, perhaps with the assurance that nothing could happen to them since passengers were, after all, on board. Espionage equipment was installed. They let the passengers board, now virtually the hostages of the CIA, and allowed the airliner to go on a journey whose outcome they knew beforehand. At the same time, the meticulously-planned scenario of what was to take place in the impending slaughter was at hand: Secretary of State Shultz as prosecutor in the name of humanity, and Reagan in his latest role as a man of retaliatic This is how the film started running and still runs.

In addition to the crime is the deceit, the fundamental lie, the unscrupulousness in stoking up an unparalled hysteria, radical anti-Sovietism at a time when, as Leonid Zamyatin stated, world public opinion is rightly in a mood to expect radical decisions and the solution of the major problems.

As everyone knows, it was not the United States but the Soviet Union that proposed such solutions. Real solutions: an end to the arms race, important reductions in nuclear missiles in Western Europe, a decrease in the level of confrontation with these weapons. The United States had no real alternatives to this, had nothing to offer the world apart from rejections. An increasing number of people thus began to approve the Soviet proposals and demand their implementation. What was the United States left with in this situation? It was left with a South Korean airliner. It was left with provocation and the reversal of world public opinion. And this is precisely what it tried to do.

However, the truth will out. And now many people will in fact wonder even more about the U.S.'s justification for its arms escalation. Moreover, would the U.S. strategists who are openly prepared to begin and conduct a nuclear war in Europe, although everyone knows that it would sacrifice millions of people, really shrink back from saving [as heard] the lives of passengers on a single plane? The same people staged the Tonkin incident in order to have an excuse for total aerial war against Vietnam, had Salvador Allende murdered in Chile, and brought the downfall of Lumumba in the Congo and Dr [name indistinct] in Ghana, staged coups years ago in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, landed mercenaries in the Bay of Pigs and tried to assassinate Fidel Castro.

These seeds of violence have however brought poor results. The great majority of the peoples have condemned this policy, both at large rallies and UN forums, where GDR representative Harry Ott strongly condemned before the Security Council this policy of confrontation, tension, and provocation. He stressed the support of the GDR people and government for the principled stance of the Soviet Union, which is aimed at continuing on the path of reason and peace despite all these obstacles. In the GDR there is probably no one who does not regard matters from this point of view, from the point of view of the tasks that must be solved. If the United States and certain of its NATO allies are intent on sowing hatred against the Soviet Union, we for our part counter this with our proven friendship. If the peace proposals of the Soviet Union are to be discredited, then we demand their implementation even more emphatically.

U.S. Role Scored

LD102208 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2009 GMT 10 Sep 83

["GDR Television: Imperialist Circles Sent Aircraft on Collision Course" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 10 Sep (ADN) -- The imperialist circles, which have turned to confrontation toward the Soviet Union, sent the aircraft on a collision course. This political assessment of the incident has also been reached by the GDR public. This was noted on Saturday evening in a commentary by GDR Television on the latest imperialist provocation against the Soviet Union. "Millions of people in the GDR and far beyond the borders of our country were able to follow the Moscow press conference on our program for 2 hours yesterday, and then were able to learn the facts in detail." Soviet air defense located the espionage flight exactly and documented it to the minute. The airspace violator had intruded 500 kilometers deep into Soviet sovereign territory in a deliberate, carefully planned espionage action and in constant coded radio contact with his principal. "This was no error; it was deliberate and an order."

In the eyes of the organizers, this barbaric provocation certainly had a point. This has been proved by the rabble-rousing tirades by Western politicians and journalists, which have come thick and fast in the past few days.

In this way they want to give a certain psychological support to their policy, contemptuous of mankind, of increased arming and of confrontation, the commentary continues. Literally everything is sent out into battle that seems likely to make people in the NATO states submissive to the missile policy and to make them muddled about their own vital interests, everything that could first of all disorient the peace movement and then dismantle it.

"And the main aim is always to separate the friends of peace throughout the world from their strongest and most reliable allines, from true socialism," the commentary notes. "It is appalling hypocrisy that the organizers of the provocation now mourn the victims. Whoever sent the South Korean aircraft on an espionage flight, and whoever directed it into highly sensitive security areas and restricted military districts, and thereby into Soviet air defense with ice-cold calculation and in full knowledge of all the consequence that could result from this, he is the one who sent the passengers on board the aircraft to their death."

"What, after all, do the lives of a couple hundred airline passengers matter to those who think on quite a different scale, who discuss quite openly the expediency of a nuclear knockout strike against the Soviet Union or a limited nuclear war in Europe with the calculated destruction of entire peoples, and who make practical preparations to the end," the commentary asks.

Foreign correspondents were able to pose their questions in Moscow. They all received answers that were concrete and detailed. "Now it is the turn of the organizers of the provocation to answer: why did the U.S. and Japanese air traffic control centers not correct the course of the plane? After all, immediately after the takeoff they had established on their radar screens that there was a deviation from the international route. Why did the U.S. air safety services not warn the pilot against continuing the flight? After all, they had radio contact the whole time, as they themselves have stated Why was the Soviet Union now informed if it was merely a case of a coincidental deviation from the route? There was, after all, more than enough time to do so. Why did the plane fly precisely over Soviet territory where highly important strategic defense installations were located? And why did the pilot not carry out the most fundamental duty of every civilian pilot; namely, to comply with the repeated demands for it to land, in the interests of his passengers?"

There is an irrefutable fact that answers all these questions, the commentary states. "The flight was planned, organised, and carried our primarily as an espionage operation, and the death of the passengers was callously included in the plans." The U.S. organizers of this provocation now want to dodge this truth. "They must know," the commentary concludes, "that the questions addressed to them will not subside until this imperialist plot is revealed to all the world. The Soviet Union will in future continue to effectively and reliably protect its frontiers, its airspace, and peace for its citizens. This is also something that everyone must recognize."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Sees 'Conspiracy'

LD120942 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0231 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] Berlin, 12 Sep (ADN) -- NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, under the headline "Wire-Pullers Publicly Exposed; Searching Questions to USA", publishes on Monday a commentary about the violation of USSR airspace. The commentary states:

"Our republic has followed closely the international press conference in Moscow where the damning facts about the background, course, and political objectives of the violation of USSR frontiers and airspace, carried out for espionage purposes, were exposed to the world. The authors of this insidious conspiracy against peace and security of the peoples, who considered themselves cleverly camouflaged, have been publicly exposed. The GDR citizens condemn most strongly the anti-Soviet provocation which was intended to poison the political atmosphere on the eve of a new round in Geneva, in order to prevent effective disarmament results. That unsuspecting passengers, as figures of no value as it were, as extras in a CIA scenario, were coldbloodedly abused and sacrificed, merely underlines the criminal madness of the enemies of detente.

"We GDR citizens agree fully and totally with the evaluations and conclusions drawn by the competent representatives of the Soviet Union before journalists from all parts of the world.

"We know from diverse and our own bitter experience of what insidiousness and unscrupulousness imperialism is capable. It is especially for that reason that we work with all our power to ensure that never again will war emanate from German soil. It is for that reason that we indignantly reject Washington's attempt to promote, with this villainous anticommunist trick in the Far East, its course of confrontation and arms buildup, the missile deployment in Europe. We agree with all forces of peace and common sense: the intention of the authors of the anti-Soviet espionage campaign to further fan the international situation and to torpedo worldwide efforts at trenchant measures for nuclear disarmament, must be resolutely thwarted." NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND again cites the facts exposed by Marshal Ogarkov which clearly show that all the acts by the USSR organs were in full accord with the standards of Soviet and international law.

NEUVES DEUTSCHLAND states further: "It is also clear: The airspace violator, during the action, was in contact with a U.S. spy plane, and was the whole time on the long rein of the American surveillance systems. It is with good reason that the world expects an answer from the wirepullers of the provocation to the questions posed at the Moscow press conference: Why did the United States' air-traffic control and air defense systems, in whose radar visual range the airspace violation occurred, not correct the course of the aircraft -- that is, why did it fail to give the necessary assistance -- if it really was only an ordinary airliner?

"Why did the American authorities not raise the alarm immediately in the absence of reports that the South Korean airliner had flown over the established check points, particularly as the aircraft was not on the specified air route? Why, when they knew that there were passengers on board, did they fail to inform the Soviet authorities immediately?

"Washington's silence on these searching questions is telling. It can only mean that the change of course was programmed. It can only mean that the South Korean aircraft, with 269 hostages on board as it were, was deliberately set on an espionage course against the Soviet Union. Deliberately. Evidence of this is the total disregard of the fundamental rule for every pilot to land at the nearest airport in case of any slight departure from the norm, in order not to expose the passengers to danger -- especially when the pilot had been requested to do so through tracer bullets. It is underlined by the fact that he did not do so and instead tried, like a captured criminal, to escape the interceptor fighters.

"The United States, whose intelligence services undoubtedly had a hand in this, carries the full responsibility for this large-scale provocation against peace. The anti-Soviet incitement campaign, according to the U.S. news agency AP, has increased the U.S. President's chances with the congressmen in Washington 'to get the funds approved for the building and deployment of the MX missiles and his further arms program.'

Therefore, carrying out the time-tested political litmus test is all that is required -- that is, to ask: Who benefits from all this at a time when thanks to the realistic, constructive peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, the Geneva negotiations are in a decisive phase?

"The aircraft provocation came as a reply by the United States to the offer of Yuriy Andropov to scrap the Soviet missiles to be reduced, assuming agreement in Geneva. It took place because those in Washington who refuse to disarm increasingly feel worldwide pressure; even among their own allies the demands are getting louder for the United States to at last adopt a more flexible position. "Only the imperialist arms profiteers and their coterie of reactionary politicians and military figures need such provocations, in order to make the peoples living under their rule pliable for their policy.

"Painting the Soviet Union as the 'incarnation of evil' is to indoctrinate them with the anticommunist crusade mentality. It is to divide the Soviet people and the other peace forces in the world. For in a climate of anti-Soviet hatred, attacks on socialism and on world peace can be more easily perpetrated. "The history of imperialist aggressions is tied to a chain of intelligence provocations, from the SS campaign against the Gleiwitz radio station as the signal for the attack on Poland and the unleashing of World War II, the 'Tonkin incident' to escalate the Vietnam war, to the latest CIA operation in the Far East. Those who controlled them will have no scruples about the cynical game with human lives since the nuclear first strike which they are preparing takes into account the destruction of the majority of mankind. One thing is certain: As in the Gleiwitz case and in the case of Tonkin, one day proof is going to emerge to show how the U.S. secret service wrote and realized the script of the latest provocation.

"All those concerned with the preservation of the most important thing -- peace, security and cooperation of the peoples -- must, today more than ever before, show prudence, and put the provocateurs in their place. The calculations of the enemies of peace must not and will not work out."

HONECKER, SWAPO'S SAM NUJOMA HOLD TALKS

LD100910 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1117 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 9 Sep (ADN) -- The general secretary of the Central Committee of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, on Friday received the president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, for a friendly talk. The meeting focused on a comprehensive exchange of views on current international issues.

Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma stressed that at present the most important thing is to increase and unify the efforts of the people of all continents in the struggle for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno. Both sides noted that an important step on this path is the prevention of a new round of the arms race, which is the aim of the Soviet Union at the Geneva negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Sam Nujoma strongly condemned the aggression and destabilization policy of imperialism, particularly of the United States and the apartheid regime in South Africa, against all progressive states and forces in southern Africa as a serious threat to peace and the security of the peoples Sam Nujoma reported on the results of the extended meeting of the Central Committee of SWAPO in April 1983, the resolutions of which are aimed at the intensification of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

He described the delaying of the independence of Namibia as a part of the aggressive policy of imperialism.

Sam Nujoma thanked the SED, the government, and the people of the GDR for the effective political, moral, and material support for the difficult struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO. Erich Honecker informed his guest about the great efforts and initiatives of the workers of the GDR for the strengthening of their socialist state and for the securing of peace. He paid tribute to the traditionally good relations between the SED and SWAPO and pledged that SWAPO and the Namibian people could continue to be sure of active solidarity.

The talk, which took place in an atmosphere of unity, was attended by Aaron Shihepom, member of the SWAPO Central Committee, and Obod Emvula, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the SWAPO mission in the GDR, and for the SED by Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the Central Committee International Relations Department.

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT WITH CANADA SIGNED

LD100325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 9 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig 9 Sep (ADN) -- A long-term trade agreement between the governments of the GDR and Canada was signed in Leipzig today. The document was signed for the GDR by state secretary Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers; it was signed for Canada by the Minister [responsible for the Canada Wheat Board] Hazen Argue.

The trade agreement, under which each country guarantees the other full most-favored status, creates the basis for the expansion of trade and for the development of even closer economic cooperation for mutual advantage. This document will also create favorable conditions for maritime trade between the GDR and Canada.

During talks between State Secretary Gerhard Beil and Minister Hazen Argue, there was agreement that especially in the current tense international situation it is of extraordinary importance to preserve and further develop what has been achieved in mutual relations. Good relations between the GDR and Canada could make a positive contribution to the improvement of the world situation and be of use for both peoples. Minister Argue stressed the significance of the trade agreement in deepening trade and economic relations between Canada and the GDR. He said that in 1984 Canada would be taking a larger part in the Leipzig Fair. The signing of the agreement creates important conditions for the all-round development of relations between the two countries over the next few years.

PRC CHEMICAL EXPERTS HOLD TALKS IN LEIPZIG

LD090335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1857 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig, 8 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of experts from the PRC Ministry of Chemical Industry presently in Leipzig to attend the 1983 autumn fair, met with Eugen Kattner, deputy minister for foreign trade of the GDR. The two sides discussed the development of cooperation in the area of carbon chemistry and other areas of the production of chemical equipment and plants. The Chinese delegation familiarized itself at the fair with the GDR's capacity to build chemical plants in particular.

TALKS HELD WITH HUNGARIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD111531 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI) -- Peter Veress, foreign trade minister of Hungary, visited the German Democratic Republic, September 7-9, invited by Horst Solle, foreign trade minister of the GDR.

The foreign trade minister discussed the state of bilateral trade and topical issues of international trade at the autumn Leipzig Fair with Horst Holle and Gerhard Beil, under secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

In Berlin Peter Veress met Werner Jarowinski, secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party Central Committee, and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy prime minister and chairman of the GDR section of the Hungarian-GDR Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee.

The Hungarian foreign trade minister returned to Budapest Friday.

KLEIBER MEETS EGYPTIAN TRADE UNDER SECRETARY

LD082056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 7 Sep (ADN) -- The candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of general and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction, received the first under secretary in the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husayn Ahmad Husayn, in Leipzig on Wednesday. They discussed the development of mutual economic and trading relations.

Husayn Ahmad Husayn, who is in the GDR for the first time, expressed his high regard for the great international standard of the Leipzig Fair and the capacity of GDR industry.

During the talk there was discussion of the deepening and expansion of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the sphere of construction of agricultural and food processing machinery and vehicle construction.

Both sides stressed that, on the basis of previous cooperation, among other things, in the mechanization of agriculture and the transport system, good conditions and prospects exist for the further intensification of bilateral, mutually advantageous relations.

The visit of a delegation from the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Food to the GDR also contributed to this, and lent considerable impetus to furture cooperation.

KADAR MEETS WITH USSR'S MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD091717 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the party has received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces member-states and Anatoliy Gribkov, Army general, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces. Mihaly Korom, party Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, and Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, took part in the discussion.

MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE ON KAL INCIDENT REPORTED

LD092036 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union's chief of staff has announced that a state commission was set up to examine the affair concerning the South Korean plane. At his Moscow press conference, Marshal Ogarkov said that the plane's path and behavior unequivocally showed that a reconnaissance plane had violated the Soviet Union's airspace. The plane was proceeding toward the important Soviet strategic nuclear force base and in the meantime was passing on coded intelligence information. It did not react to the calls made from either the land-based or air positions. The plane flew a round the Soviet air defense missile unit positions and then over the important military establishments on south Sakhalin. An interceptor fighter-plane gave a series of our warning tracers to force the plane to land. Since the pilot did not give way the fighter plane was given the command to use missiles in order to prevent the further progress of the border-violating plane. The interceptor fighter plane carried out the command.

The chief of staff pointed out that the American side is endeavoring to prove that the Soviet air defense intentionally annihilated a civil aircraft. Ogarkov stressed that if this had been the case, then the plane would have been annihilated by air deterrant missiles while over Kamchatka. The incident occurred at night in cloudy weather conditions. The further flight of the border-violating plane was obstructed only after the Soviet forces did everything possible to warn it, the marshal of the Soviet Union said.

U.S. VERSION OF AIR DISASTER 'LOSING POPULARITY'

LD101718 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] The American President wants to put the case of the South Korean airplane shot down over Sakhalin before the UN General Assembly. This is the result of the Soviet Union's announcement that it is going to veto the Western draft resolution proposed in the Security Council. Our correspondent Elemer Csak reports from New York.

[Begin Csak recording] The American President has decided to make a contribution to the general discussion of the UN General Assembly, which will begin the last week of the month in New York. According to observers, the reason behind this decision is the Washington Administration's desire to increase the anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the case of the South Korean airliner. Toward this aim it will also use the UN to win international public opinion. While the U.S. Administration and mass media do their utmost to excite public mood, the American version of the air disaster is losing popularity within the United Nations.

It is probably for this reason that Western countries have asked for the postponement of the Security Council on Friday. During the consultations they could not ensure enough votes for the draft proposal that would put the responsibility, although indirectly, on the Soviet Union. According to plans, the Security Council will continue the debate on the case of the South Korean airplane Monday. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM MADRID MEETING

LD101824 Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI) -- Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, who had attended the meeting on security and cooperation in Madrid, returned to Budapest Friday night.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BURMESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Visits Szekesfehervar

LD082342 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] The Burmese head of state visited Szekesfehervar today. U San Yu was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. First in the Szekesfehervar plant of the Videoton electronics enterprise they gathered information about the production and social policy of the big electronics factory. Following this they visited the Szekesfehervar "Free Life" agricultural cooperative, where, through the work of the farm, they became acquainted with the situation of the Hungarian cooperative movement.

Meets Losonczi, Departs

LD091857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] The Burmese president has left Budapest. U San Yu and his host Pal Losonczi [president of the Presidential Council, member of the MSZMP Politburo] held a closing session in the early morning in the government guest house. Following this, the high-ranking guest and his entourage were officially bade farewell in front of the National Assembly building. The delegation left in the morning from Ferihegy airport.

PARTY LEADER ACZEL MEETS WITH PAPANDREOU

LD111537 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Athens, September 10 (MTI) -- Today Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou held talks with Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, on topical world affairs and reviewed achievements of bilateral relations. Istvan Dobos, Hungarian ambassador to Athens, was also present.

WARSAW MATERIALS ON KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

Moscow Press Conference

LD092103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Now we broadcast a telephoned report by Wladyslaw Snarski from the Soviet capital on the press conference given by the Soviet Foreign and Defense Ministries concerning the case of South Korean plane:

At today's press conference, it was said that the Sakhalin provocation was an operation planned in advance, serving the military aims of American policy, and that its course was followed and controlled by Western special services. Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; First Deputy Defense Minister Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov; and First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko took part in the conference.

Here are several new circumstances substantiating facts resulting from findings by a specially appointed Soviet state commission. The South Korean plane took a course toward Kamchatka and Sakhalin immediately after it left Alaska. It did not report to American and Japanese ground navigation services while passing along consecutive parts of the international air corridor. Despite this fact, these services did not raise the alarm even after a 500 kms deviation from its course into Soviet airspace. The behavior and maneuvers of the plane, its sending coded signals, and, at the same time, its lack of reaction to warnings by Soviet planes, unambigously convinced the Soviet side that it was dealing with a reconnaissance plane, the more so because twice it flew over Soviet military bases of particular strategic importance.

For over 2 hours the Soviet command of the region's air defenses undertook activities to force the plane to land and to clarify its mission. Four series of warning shots with tracer shells were fired. When the plane did not react, the command of the region's air defenses, having irrefutable evidence that it was a spy plane, made the decision to shoot it down.

The Sakhalin incident is not a question of a plane which, by mistake, deviated from its course, but of a deliberate attempt with far-reaching political aims, serving the Reagan administration as an argument to gain military advantage over the Soviet Union.

Information given at the conference was illustrated by detailed data, graphs and maps. It was also said that the region where the plane presumably fell is at present occupied by numerous Soviet, American, Japanese, and South Korean ships.

Warsaw Reviews 'Tragedy'

LD111407 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1000 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Now, the affair public interest has been focusing on for a dozen or so days -- the flight by the South Korean plane over Kamchatka and Sakhalin, the many questions and the stream of information, particularly in recent days. We have asked Maciej Slotwinski to carefully review all the facts and to present his conclusions to our listeners.

[Slotwinski] It was undoubtedly a great tragedy that ended with death for 269 persons, but the tragedy was provoked. On the basis of published facts and the 9 September press conference in Moscow, it is clear that South Korean Boeing 747, Flight 007, was not carrying out a routing passenger flight.

I have in front of me a map of that area published in the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK dated 12 September. It shows that the plane deviated from it course soon after leaving Alaska. It left the air corridor for passenger planes and flew over Kamchatka, Sakhalin and was heading for Vladivostok. Of course, this is all Soviet territory. So, it flew, as NEWSWEEK writes, over a Soviet antiballistic defense radar system, over a nuclear submarine base, over large military airstrips, and in Vladivostok, which it did not reach, is the headquarters of the Soviet Pacific Fleet. What more does one need to consider this machine an intelligence plane, whether or not there were passengers on board? This provocative spy flight was taking place as in a major theater. It is observed by various U.S. special services with Japan's assistance. So, one may assume that the South Korean plane received a special intelligence task, performed undoubtedly at U.S. order. Also, as one may think, the CIA -- or perhaps greater Washinton circles -- was taking into account the potential of an armed incident resulting from Soviet reaction to a violation of Soviet airspace. This incident, if it happened -- and unfortunately it did happen -- was wanted presumably in order to stop the East-West dialogue that is being re-established, to complicate the disarmament talks, and to smooth the processes of supplementing U.S. military equipment. We, the older generation, remember a similar incident, the shooting down of the American U-2 spyplane over the Soviet Union on the eve of negotiations between Eisenhower and Khruschev.

[Unidentified voice] I even remember the name of the pilot -- Powers.

[Slotwinski] But then, there was only his life in the balance, the life of a pilot, a soldier; this time there were the lives of 269 persons.

[Unidentified voice] One cannot stop by just saying that the plane was shot down. One has to take into account all the circumstances of why he was shot down, and then we get to the truth about this sad, tragic fact.

[Slotwinski] Yes, but as far as the final act in this drama, the shooting down itself, is concerned, NEWSWEEK, which I have already quoted, writes that on international maps used by the pilots of all civil airplnes there is clearly printed, I quote: Aircraft infringing upon non-free flying territory may be fired on without warning. These are the tough rules of military secrets.

[Unidentified voice] And now, the question whose answer is already known. How will this influence the international situation, the world situation? Badly of course.

[Slotwinski] Yes, badly. We are noticing that the international temperature is cooling again. But, it is worth drawing attention to the fact that the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and strategic weapons have not been interrupted, although in the first hours after this incident that did seem possible. I also want to draw attention to the statement by Spanish Foreign Affairs Minister Fernando Moran. He said during last stage of the Madrid conference: "Let reason prevail over passion, in order to save detente."

PAP PRESS REVIEW ON CSCE, KAL INCIDENT

LD101821 Warsaw PAP in English 0718 GMT 10 Sep 83

["Press Review"]

[Text] Warsaw 10 Sept (PAP) -- The conclusion of the Madrid CSCE follow-up meeting is the big frontpage story in the Warsaw newspapers today. All the national dailies publish the text of the conference's final document.

The papers also run the text of the statement of the Polish delegation on the topic, as well as Polish foreign minister's interview for the Polish press agency, PAP.

"Madrid -- Promising Arrangements," says TRYBUNA LUDU in an editorial on the topic. "Dialogue Goes on," is the headline of ZYCIE WARSZAWY'S comment on the Madrid meeting.

As for Poland's home events, spotlight falls today on yesterday's meeting of Poland's president of the Council of State with a group of youths, Warsaw meeting of Christians from 19 European countries "on the responsibility of Christians for peace and security on our continent", and celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna in Krakow.

The newspapers also give top space to Marshal Ogarlov's statement at a news conference in Moscow.

"The Madrid diplomatic marathon has finally come to an end after three years of difficult negotiations. This is a good news. We are welcoming it with even bigger satisfaction as the reports on positive developments in the East-West relations have been a rarity in recent years. And the Madrid document is such a positive development," said the PUWP CC daily TRYBUNA LUDU today. Accepted by foreign ministers during the just ended three-day session, the final document proves that dialogue has not been broken and the common values and aims adopted 8 years ago in Helsinki are still more important than the divisions.

"Especially valuable is the fact that, in line with the Polish proposal, the final document takes up a wide-scaled problematic of the military aspects of security, which will be discussed in Stockholm already next January. It is also important that the agreement reached in Madrid proves that there are no hopeless things in Madrid, and so it has an inspiratory value for the participants in other even more difficult disarmament negotiations.

"There are two ways to solve international issues -- confrontation or dialogue. In relations between big superpowers the former threatens today's world with a nuclear conflict. And dialogue -- as long as it continues -- always gives a chance for agreement. Hence, the fears that it might be broken following the recent incident with a South Korean plane and violent anti-Soviet campaign in the West, especially in the United States, are understandable," said the Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY today. Luckily, the course of political events shows that dialogue between the superpowers will probably pass this test. This is proved, among other things, by the successful finale of the Madrid meeting.

"It is hard to predict precisely now the further course of developments on the Moscow-Washington line. But let us hope that the basic political and military dialogue will be kept up as the responsibility of the two superpowers for the fate of the world is too great," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON SOUTH KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

AU101230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0927 GMT 10 Sep 83

["On the Air Incident in the Far East -- Article in 'SCINTEIA' of September 10 -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1983 -- As official fora and international news agencies reported, a most serious air incident took place in the Far East recently, involving a South Korean airliner carrying out a flight from New York to Seoul. In connection with this, a statement released by the Soviet agency TASS shows: "On the night from August 31 to September 1, a plane intruded deep into the Soviet Union's air space over the Okhotsk Sea and of the Island of Sakhalin".

The statement says that "the intruder plane entered the air space over the Kamchatka Peninsula, in a region where the most important Soviet strategic facilities were located". Next, the declaration shows: "Since the plane-trespasser did not obey the order to proceed to a Soviet airfield and attempted to evade, an air defence interceptor carried out the order of the command post to stop the flight".

The U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, stated that "the aircraft strayed into the Soviet airspace over the Kamchatka Peninsula, over the Sea of Okhotsk and over the Sakhalin Island", during a press conference.

Experts and responsible factors from various countries wonder how could a plane with computerized navigational equipment aboard and in radio contact with the ground deviate so much from its route and penetrate so deep into the air space of another state.

The incident was debated by the UN Security Council which advanced a draft resolution which deplores the destruction of the South Korean aircraft and the tragic loss of human life.

At the same time, in another declaration, the Soviet Government explained again how the incident occurred, and expressed regret over the death of innocent people and shared (?agony) of their friends and relatives.

Such an incident -- which resulted in so many casualties -- is, undoubtedly, most regrettable and should make us beware. Such actions are a consequence of the particular state of particular tension reached in the international life, that feeds the distrust and suspicion among states, the war psychosis, and leads to repressive measures.

Moreover, this serious incident is used by certain Western circles to accuse and incriminate the USSR for the mounting tension in the international life. It is obvious that such actions contradict the interests of detente, of the avoidance of confrontations and the prerequisite to peacefully solve issues. They can bring about most serious problems in the international life, the deterioration of the interstate relations, the deepening of distrust, hindering the peoples' struggle for peace and security.

That is why conclusions should be drawn from the circumstances which led to this regrettable incident, and everything possible should be done for such situations to occur no more, to be impossible in the future. Anyhow, such a tragic event should not be used as a reason to increase the tension. On the contrary, most resolute action should be taken and greater efforts should be made for the strengthening of confidence and collaboration among states, for tangible disarmament measures, nuclear most of all, for the cessation of the course towards confrontation and war.

The Romanian people, alongside all peace-loving forces, consider that, especially nowadays when there are so many dangers in the world, when the military arsenals keep growing and a minor event may have impredictable consequences, the voice of reason of the responsibility for people's life and fate, for the peace and security of the whole world should prevail as President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania emphasized in his recent speech: "Specific actions should be taken now to lesson international tension, to resume the policy of detente, to prevent the actions which might aggravate the international situation, and all states should act most responsibly when their peoples, the general cause of international peace and security are involved".

The interests of the whole mankind, the aspirations of all peoples require that action be taken most calmly and in a constructive spirit to prevent such dramatic events, to ensure the consolidation of international peace, collaboration and security.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MASIRE VISITS ARAD COUNTY

AU102030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest Agerpres 10/9/1983 -- On September 10, the president of the Republic of Botswana and of the Botswana Democratic Party, Quett K.J. Masire, and Mme Masire, accompanied by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council, and by other officials, visited industrial and farming units in Arad county (west of Romania).

In the morning, the guests paid a visit to the producer farm coperative "Viata Noua" in the Sintana Commune where they were shown aspects of the activity carried on for obtaining increased animal and plant outputs, administering and augmenting the public wealth, and continually improving the cooperative [words indistinct].

Next, the Botswana head of state paid a visit to the county office for cattle reproduction and selection where he was informed of the activity of improving cattle breeds.

In the afternoon, the Botswana guests saw round the wood working combine in Arad, a representative unit of this industrial branch in that part of the country. They were shown the latest items turned out by the combine, also being informed that a considerable share in its production is held by the furniture for export.

Departs 11 Sep

AU111839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 11/9/1983 -- After a visit to Arad County, Botswana's President Quett K.J. Masire left Romania today, September 11.

The distinguished Botswana guest was seen off by Petru Enache, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, and by other officials.

SESSION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GHANA 8 SEP

AU091026 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0856 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9 Sep 1983 -- On September 8, proceedings of the third session of the Romania-Ghana Joint Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Bucharest.

On the occasion, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman for Romania in the commission, and Dr George Opoku, minister of industries, science and technology of the Republic of Ghana, chairman for Ghana in the commission, signed a protocol stipulating cooperation ventures in machine building, mining, oil exploitation, timber processing, agriculture as well as in other domains of mutual interest. At the same time they established measures for development and diversification of the trade between the two countries. While in Romania, Dr George Opoku had interviews with the minister of timber and building materials, and at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and visited industrial and cultural units in the capital city and the Brasov Municipality

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES TUNISIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU091556 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1453 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 9 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Tunisia led by Mahmoud Messaadi speaker of the House of Deputies, that are paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly. The interview was attended by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and by other officials. The interview occasioned an exchange of messages between the Romanian head of state and Tunisia's President Habib Bourguiba. During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the upward course of the Romanian-Tunisian relations on a political, economic and cultural plane, as well as in other fields of activity, as well the wish to develop still more these relations in future, to strengthen cooperation on an international plane. The contribution was highlighted the parliaments and parliamentarians of the two countries can make to the intensification of the Romanian-Tunisian collaboration both bilaterally and in the promotion of new-type international relations based on equality and equity.

Opinions were also exchanged on current international political questions. Reference being made to the particularly tense world situation, emphasis was placed on the necessity of intensifying efforts for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente and respect for national independence, for the political and negotiated settlement of all litigious issues extant in various parts of the world, for the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations. The significance was highlighted of the cessation of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the creation of nuclear-free zones on the European Continent and in other regions of the world, for the reduction of military spending and the achievement of a military equilibrium at an ever lower level.

In connection with the Middle East situation, stress was laid on the importance of amplifying political and diplomatic actions for the achievement of global, just and durable solutions to the problems in that area, for the establishment of a lasting peace on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, its right to get up an independent state of its own includes, and of guaranteed independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in that region.

The necessity was also highlighted to take more resolute action with a view to eradicating underdevelopment, bridging the gaps extant in the world, and building a new world economic order which should provide all states equal opportunities for development, for economic and social progress. The interview passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Delegation Departs

AU101246 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/9/1983 -- A Tunisian parliamentary delegation, led by Mahmoud Messaadi, speaker of the House of Deputies, concluded their Romanian visit and left Bucharest. The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

VASILE CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN HAVANA

AU091555 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1424 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Havana AGERPRES 09/09/1983 -- Marin Vasile, chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms (UNCAR), now visiting Cuba at head of a delegation at the invitation of the National Association of Small Farmers (ANAP), was received by Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the ANAP.

Aspects were approached on the occasion of the activity of and collaboration between the two unions. The fact was highlighted that the development of the cooperation between UNCAP and ANAP was an expression of the fine relations established between the two countries and peoples.

ANDREI MEETS WITH KING JUAN CARLOS OF SPAIN

AU101245 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, in Madrid for the conclusion of the meeting of the representatives of the states participant in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, was received by King Juan Carlos I.

Cordial greetings were conveyed to the king of Spain and Queen Sofia from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

King Juan Carlos conveyed to Romania's president and to Elena Ceausescu his feelings of esteem, and to the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and peace.

AGRICULTURE COUNCIL PLENUM CONCLUDES 9 SEP

AU091946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/9/1983 -- The proceedings of the enlarged plenary meeting of the National Council of Agriculture, Industry, Silviculture and Water Management concluded on Friday, September 9, in Bucharest. The meeting analysed the results scored this year with cereal crops and set the measures necessary to ensure a successful harvesting and sowing campaign this autumn.

The plenary meeting also debated the actions taken in order to implement the national programme for ensuring safe and stable crops by increasing the production potential of land, better using the farming areas and extending irrigations and drainage and soil erosion control operations.

At the end of the proceedings, the plenary meeting adopted a resolution.

MOJSOV DISCUSSES CSCE SESSION, KAL INCIDENT

LD102042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade tonight from Madrid. Concerning the 3-day concluding session of the European security and cooperation conference, at which he made a notable speech, Mojsov made the following statement:

"The importance of the Madrid conference, which ended successfully at this difficult time in international relations, is great. These relations were so critical for the CSCE itself that on several occasions the Madrid meeting was on the verge of total failure. The conference ended with the adoption of a substantial document. This document was proposed by nonaligned and neutral countries and the role of these countries was positively assessed by everyone. This is a novel, powerful fact in intra-European relations, which will have to be reckoned with in the future."

According to the evaluation of the federal secretary, it is very important that the final document envisages the continuity of the CSCE process through the holding of seven different conferences from now until the Vienna session in 1986. The Stockholm conference on disarmament, which will meet on 17 January next year, plays a special role on this respect. Having recalled that the date of this conference coincides with the period when decisive moves will be made in interbloc missiles negotiations in Europe, Mojsov said: "When we proposed this date, we did not know that the situation would be so critical. The fact that the conferences will be held simultaneously is very important because it is imperative that a dialogue proceed at a time when dark clouds are piling up on the horizon."

Asked to comment on the shooting down of the South Korean airliner and the consequences which this could have on international relations, the federal secretary of foreign affairs said: "This was a great shadow which fell over the Madrid meeting. The Madrid meeting avoided feeling the immediate consequences of the unfortunate shooting down of the plane. There were attempts to turn the exacerbation within the framework of the Madrid conference into a great rivalry. Fortunately, this incident was avoided and this tragic event was discussed directly within the context of the CSCE. Many countries were resolute in having this issue separated from that which had been discussed at the conference. However, one thing is certain and that is that everything that happened -- the harsh words which we heard, the very unfavorable echoes of this event -- will cause long-term consequences in international relations, above all among the great powers. We heard assurances from both sides -- from both Shultz and Gromyko -- that they would attend all the planned conferences and that they would not break off the dialogue."

FURTHER REPORTS ON SHOOTING DOWN OF KAL PLANE

Reagan Imposes 'Sanctions'

LD091729 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0847 GMT 9 Sep 83

["Reagan's New 'Sanctions' Against the Soviet Union" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- U.S. President Reagan, obviously dissatisfied with the Soviet response to U.S. demands for the whole truth about the tragedy of South Korean passenger airliner shot down by Soviet fighter planes over Sakhalin, has ordered the closure of the Soviet Aeroflot offices in the United States with effect from next Sunday, and its staff to leave U.S. territory by 15 September.

Reagan adopted this additional and, as is stressed here, "unilateral sanction" because the Soviet Union has refused to apologize for the tragedy over Sakhalin and tell the full truth about the disaster. Wide publicity was given here to a statement by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who said that during his meeting with Gromyko in Madrid, the Soviet side displayed no readiness to explain the disaster and was even less prepared to apologize for it. Shultz added in this connection that over the next few days and weeks the United States, alone or together with its allies, would adopt the necessary measures to "compel" the Soviet Union to change its attitude.

Reagan, in a speech made a few days ago in connection with the shooting down of the South Korean plane, asked the USSR to apologize for the disaster, compensate the families of the 269 victims, and give the world the "whole truth" about it all. According to U.S. statements, Moscow has refused to meet even one of these demands. Additionally, Reagan announced such "sanctions" as a halt in talks on cultural and scientific cooperation and transport, and said he would ask the allies to boycott Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, in other words, refuse it landing rights at Western airports. The Americans see this last sanction as being of a symbolic and propaganda nature, because Aeroflot has no landing rights on U.S. territory, having been deprived of such landing rights after the introduction of martial law in Poland. Consequently, the present "sanctions," if one can call them that at all, will affect Aeroflot only as far as the closure of its offices in the United States, because there are no Aeroflot flights to the United States. In fact, the two countries have no direct reciprocal commercial air links and have so far allowed each other to run only so-called special flights used to keep embassies supplied and to fly diplomats, special mail, and so forth.

Ogarkov's Press Conference

LD092011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow, September 9 (TANJUG) -- The South Korean Airline's Boeing-747 was shot down with two missiles fired by a Soviet fighter SU-15 only after it had ignored the last warning [word indistinct] volleys with a total of 120 tracer warning shots. The Soviet Union, however, feels no guilt or responsibility because an aircraft, "unambiguously established" to have been on an espionage mission directed by definite centres in the United States and Japan, was shot down in its air space over the Sakhalin Island, Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov stated today (Friday).

Announcing these data, ascertained by a special Soviet state commission, Marshal Ogarkov also said that the plane had been shot down on September 1 at 06:24 hours local time.

The night was dark and cloudy and the Soviet planes did not know that in front of them was a passenger aircraft, said Marshal Ogarkov. He added that for the command which decided what was to be done the fact that the airliner was on a spying mission and not the number of people on board was of the decisive importance.

The Soviet Union said for the first time today that the airliner had been shot down, instead of using the phase that the plane's "flight was cut short" by Soviet fighters.

Chief of the Soviet party foreign-policy propaganda department Leonid Zamyatin claimed that in its first announcement Moscow had said that the airliner had been shot down. He said that the announcement had been "misread" by foreign correspondents.

The announcement, issued fifty hours after the Boeing 747 had been [word indistinct], said that the airliner, after being warned by tracer shots, "soon left Soviet airspace, in the direction of the Sea of Japan". It also said that the "leading circles in the Soviet Union express regret at the loss of human life."

According to Marshal Ogarkov, it "is completely excluded" that the U.S. and Japanese flight controls had not registered the Boeing 747's deep incursion into Soviet air space, between 460 and 600 kilometres west of the determined corridor. Together with the aircraft's behavior, the radio signals it emitted, its attempt to evade Soviet fighters by changing course and heights, this and other [word indistinct] induced the Soviet anti-aircraft defense command to conclude that a spy plane was involved.

The decision to destroy the plane, stressed Marshal Ogarkov several times in reply to newmen's questions, was taken by the regional command. But he added that Moscow was kept constantly informed of developments.

The question of whether it was a civilian or a military airplane therefore did not arise for the Soviet Union. The question of "responsibility and guilt" for human lives did not arise either, because they "rest squarely on those who sent those people to death".

Asked why it had not yet been made public in the Soviet Union that 269 passengers and crew were on board the plane, Marshal Ograkov replied that "it is not known how many people were on board the plane". He added that "everything is clear" and that the Soviet Union does not consider itself obliged to "offer any evidence".

Marshal Ogarkov said that "it is not known where the plane fell".

U.S., USSR 'Propaganda War'

LD092147 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 9 (TANJUG) -- The verbal propaganda war between Washington and Moscow over the downing of the South Korean airliner continues with unabated vehemence. In this respect it is rather difficult to tell what are the real limits of the further deterioration of relations between the two superpowers, and what [words indistinct] as a propaganda effect designed to meet certain political needs at home rather than for the other side.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger went on television today (Friday) to attack the Soviet Union for preventing the ships and rescue teams of other countries from approaching the site of the South Korean plane's accident, and claimed that it was "trying to fabricate some kind of evidence that the pilot of the downed plane was a spy".

Weinberger said that the United States would take new measures of pressure to make the Soviet Union tell the full truth about this affair, to apologize and to pay a fair compensation to the families of the victims.

'Critical Threshold' Approaching

AU101620 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Stanislav Ocokoljiv commentary]

[Text] The incident with the South Korean airliner certainly constitutes another direct and specific occasion for an urgent appeal to be sent to the superpowers to stop the escalation of military confrontation. In a military and technical sense, such (?lethal) skirmishes have long been possible, and they are becoming more and more probable with the development of modern means of warfare. Therefore, political control is more and more necessary. With the easing of political brakes, the military confrontation is getting closer and closer to a critical threshold.

Regardless of the degree to which the accusations about the blame for the incident are realistic and acceptable, be it on one side or the other, it is a fact that it happened at a moment when after a long pause signals of some rapprochement was appearing in relations between the superpowers. However, the ways to search for peace have obviously not fit the tendencies prevailing on both sides, according to which policy rests exclusively on a strong military potential: The million-strong armed forces, the strong military-industrial capacities, the police, and the intelligence services.

The parallel increase in military power has strengthened the military basis of these tendencies to such an extent that it results in increasingly pronounced aggressive traits in the overall policies of the superpowers, especially in the policies they conduct toward each other. This has been manifested for a long time, most directly in the adamant positions they have assumed in negotiations in the key problem in their relations, the framework and rules of their military balance.

This aggressive attitude was also manifested in this air incident in the Far East. Premediated, provocative behavior exceeding all bounds on one side was countered by the other side with an extremely crude use of military force. This aggressive attitude linked with the behavior following the incident on both sides shows, however, that the incident will serve not only as a new obstacle to peace, but also as a manifestation of a new degree of influence of the military in each country.

Both in the United States and the Soviet Union, the incident has been exploited by the military as a way to increase its influence on national policy. Therefore, a bridling of this growing influence of the military is precisely what is now required as one of the basic conditions for peace. Unfortunately, as long as the two sides maintain the positions of force, the prospects for positive shifts remain limited. Instead of serving as a warning, this incident has served as an occasion for both sides to emphasize military power as the basic framework of their mutual coexistence.

Superpowers Play 'Cold War'

LD111524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0240 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Commentary by TANJUG correspondent Borislav Lalic: "Two Versions of the Tragedy of the South Korean Aircraft. The Only Agreement: There Are No Survivors" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Washington, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- The case of the South Korean airliner Has grown into a political scandal in which the great powers are couching opposing claims in cold war language.

In the matter of the tragic fate of the South Korean Boeing 747 airliner which Soviet fighter planes brought down on 1 September over Sakhalin, Moscow and Washington seem to agree on only one point: that there were no survivors of this unusual accident and that all of the passengers met their death in the depths of the northern Sea of Japan.

This fact, however, as is often the case when the two great powers argue and play at "cold war," has already been pushed into the background. Already less is being said about the victims. The efforts of the two great powers, which have fired off a barrage of mutual accusations over the incidents, are now directed primarily at proving the guilt of the other side and extracting the greatest possible political capital for themselves out of the whole affair, both at the international level and at home, for domestic needs.

Where Do They Differ?

In everything else, with the exception of this tragic detail, there is virtually no agreement. Moscow claims that the South Korean plane intentionally, under the direction of the Americans and for their needs, entered Soviet airspace. Washington does not dispute that the Boeing 747 entered Soviet airspace, but denies that the Americans had anything to do with this. In fact, it is not known how and why the plane diverted from its flight path.

The Americans also reject the claim that the destroyed plane was on a spying mission. "That is absurd," the State Department said. "They have no arguments to support such a claim."

The question of whether the Soviet fighter plan attempted to force the Boeing 747 to land is also very contentious. The Americans, referring to the tape recording of the conversation of the Soviet pilot with his base, say that there were no such attempts. Moscow maintains the opposite. There is also no agreement on whether the plane's navigational lights were functioning or not. The Soviets say they were not. The Americans, again referring to the tape, say they were. And indeed, on the tape which has been made pulbic here and is believed to be authentic, one of the Soviet pilots says: "The target (the airliner -- correspondent's note) has blinking lights on." The Soviet authorities say that these words refer to a second Soviet plane in the air, and not the Boeing 747, which the Americans negate.

The Spy Plane Existed

Not until 3 days after the announcement tnat the South Korean plane had been brought down did the Americans admit that on that fateful morning there was an American RC-135 spy plane in the vicinity of Soviet airspace over Kamchatka, a plane which in shape is fairly similar to the Boeing 747. Moscow says that the flights of this plane and the airliner were coordinated with the aim of confusing Soviet radar control, while Washington says that this was only one of the routine flights of the RC-135 which did not enter Soviet airspace for a single moment and which returned to base an hour before the Soviet fighters brought down the Boeing 747.

The two sides also do not agree on whether or not there could have been any confusion. The Soviets say that it was indeed a case of this since the drama took place before dawn, in darkness and with the intervention of the spy plane, which wanted to create confusion. "There cannot have been any confusion," said Reagan, "because the night was clear and moonlit."

Many of these controversial versions and claims will never be clarified. Some of them are concealed by the tragic aircraft, while others one side or the other will never agree to make public.

In this verbal warfare between the two great powers, a war which with its sharp and venomous language revives memories of distant cold war times, each side is trying to convince the world of its truthfulness, to gain maximum political capital for itself, and to cause the maximum amount of damage to the other side. Meanwhile, since the propaganda machinery has already been set in motion, and is already building up steam, the victims and the real causes of the tragic accident are being pushed into the background.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD112028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Quett Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, arrived with his wife and associates in Belgrade this evening on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia. On the broad square in front of the palace of the federation, decorated with the flags of Yugoslavia and Botswana, the high-ranking guest was accorded a formal reception. He was met and greeted by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, with his wife and other prominent Yugoslav figures. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Vanco Nikolovski, vice president of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Milan Dragovic, vice president of the Serbian Assembly; Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense; and other public figures were also at the welcoming ceremony.

Following the customary military ceremonies, Presidents Mika Spiljak and Quett Masire then left by car for the palace of Dedinje, the residence of the distinguished visitor during his stay in Belgrade. Archie M. Mogwe, minister of external affairs; M.P. Kwako Nwako, minister of commerce and industry; and other officials arrived on a visit to our country together with the guest from friendly and nonaligned Botswana.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT ON BUSH VISIT

LD121036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0833 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Embargoed until 1600 GMT 12 September]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG) -- Svetislav Vojovic, official spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has made the following statement to the TANJUG diplomatic editor in connection with U.S. Vice President Bush's visit:

"As has already been announced, U.S. Vice President Bush, who will be accompanied by his wife, will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia from 16 to 18 September 1983 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, will be the American visitor's host. Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, is expected to receive U.S. Vice President George Bush. The U.S. vice president will also have talks with Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

"This is Vice President Bush's first visit to our country. His visit represents a continuation of the two countries' intensive dialogue and cooperation, which are based on the well-known foundations of respect for the principles of equality, noninterference, and respect for mutual differences -- principles that are also built into the joint documents issued during the highest-level meetings that have been held so far.

"Vice President Bush's visit is expected to contribute to the further consolidation of friendship and understanding between the two countries. It will also provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on topical questions of international relations and the possibilities and prospects for overcoming the existing major international problems, crisis situation, and tension in the world.

"In this context, it is supposed that during the talks particular attention will be paid to questions of disarmament, developing countries' problems, and prospects for confidence building in international relations."

BOOK ON MULTIPARTY SYSTEM, TITO ASSAILED

AU081242 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Zivojin Jerotijevic commentary]

[Text] Is it possible to use the method of moral disqualification of the strategists of the revolution -- Tito, Kardelj, and Kidric -- in an attempt to legalize the political opposition and advocate a multiparty system in our country? The book entitled "Party Pluralism or Monism," published recently by Vojislav Kostunica and Kosta Celoski under the mentorship of Zagorka Golubovic and Nebojsa Popov, shows that this is possible.

Zivojin Jerotijevic says in this connection: What is the practical purpose of insisting on raising now, 39 years after the armed revolution, the question of the suitability of reintroducing a multiparty system in Yugoslavia? Is it possible to take at face value the words of Kostunica and Celoski when they say in the concluding part of the book that they are doing this only to refresh the collective memory of the political life in the immediate postwar years, the collective memory which has become elusive with the passing of time? Or is there something in the fact that the authors vivisect, pedantically and with unconcealed pleasure, the statements by the leading personages of our communist movement to prove their contradictory nature and that, at the same time, they glorify the views of the former leaders of the once quite powerful political parties of the liberal bourgeois orientation which completely wilted during and after the war?

It is obvious that the authors of the book of lament over the fate of Dragoljub Jovanovic, Milanl Grol, and their like and of the book of indictment against the Yugoslav Communist Party and its innermost leadership because of an alleged perfidiousness. First of all the authors invented the thesis and only then created the evidence for it by tendentiously selecting documents and statements out of context of time and place. This speculative method can be used to either attack or defend anything. But it is impossible, for instance, to defend the claim of the authors that the Yugoslav Communists said one thing but thought and did something else to eliminate from the game other political parties, wartime allies in the mobilization of the masses for the national liberation struggle. The character of the real role of these parties in the mobilization of the masses can be seen in the fact alone that the book's authors themselves call their leaders generals without armies.

The execessive use of this speculative method, the absence of a sense for the internal and international circumstances and situations, the failure to understand and the misunderstanding of the fact that the victory of revolution or counterrevolution is a basic class question, and the disregard for the general ideological-political orientations of the Yugoslav Communist Party have led Kostunica and Celoski down the wrong road.

More precisely, they have led them to turbid waters of deliberate neglect of the fact that the strengthening and further buildup of the people's authority which was obstructed for a number of years by the armed subversions of the remnants of quisling groups and diversionists of hostile emigre groups, and the struggle for the final international recognition of new Yugoslavia were taking place in the shadow of the unpublished secret agreement between the big three of the anti-Hitlerite coalition on the division of the spheres of interest and, within this context, the political division of Yugoslavia according to the 50:50 principle.

Kostunica and Celoski adopt an attitude of extreme ignorance toward these circumstances, failing to consider even the effect of certain deformations which did occur along the road of our development. For this reason, adopting a position of incomparable purism, they impute to Comrade Tito among other things that he allegedly deceived Winston Churchill by stating that the Yugoslav Communist Party did not aim at setting up a communist system. The authors state in their commentary that, despite this statement, the matters moved along a different course and they triumph in this connection believing that they have found proof of Tito's perfidiousness. The authors sharply reproach Tito for an absence of fair play but they are not troubled at all by Churchill's silence about the agreement of dividing the spheres of interest and, naturally, by their own incorrectness reflected in their minimizing that part of Tito's statement in which he emphasized that the struggle for a definite liberation and reconstruction of the country is the primary task of that revolutionary time. No less speculative is also the authors' attempt to seek the arguments in support of the inevitability of introducing a multiparty system and of its superior democratic character, nowhere else but in the words of a character from the novel "The Time of Death."

The aspiration of the authors to raise the ideology of bourgeois liberalism to the pedestal of an ideology which has no competition is symptomatic, to say the least. Understandable also is their effort to transfer this enthusiasm of theirs to readers and especially the more credulous or less informed ones. But why are they doing this? This enigma is resolved by the fact that the book "Party Pluralism or Monism" is anticommunist in nature and slanderous in character. Its real purpose is to prepare the ground for legalizing a political opposition by morally degrading the leading personalities of the Yugoslav revolution. But, to the regret of the authors, nothing comes out of that, primarily because the system of socialist self-managing democracy has no alternative either in the multiparty or single-party system because the former aspires to restoring capitalism and the latter to restoring bureaucratic centralism. For this reason we have chosen in a plebiscite-like manner the system in which there is room for manifesting all socialist self-managing interests and for constantly widening the freedom of man and democracy.

$600 MILLION CREDIT AGREEMENT SIGNED IN NEW YORK

LD091706 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] New York, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Following months of negotiations, authorized representatives of the Federal Executive Council, the National Bank of Yugoslavia and commercial banks today signed an agreement in New York with the International Coordinating Committee, which represents more than 600 foreign commerical banks. The agreement guarantees Yugoslavia financial resources totalling $600 million, with a repayment period of 6 years. Certain earlier long-term and medium-term credits from foreign banks were rescheduled in the agreement, while at the same time some short-term credits have been renewed.